DAILY WORKER TOMORROW WILL PRINT COURT RECORDS OF HILLQUIT'S STEAL OF UNION FUNDS

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS –
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
For the 40-Hour Week
For a Labor Party

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

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WARRANTS OUT FOR ARREST OF COMMUNIST EDITORS; INDICTMENT MADE ON "SOCIALIST" HILLQUIT'S PLEA

HEMSTITCHERS, PLEATERS AND TUCKERS STRIKE

Dress Strike Spreads as New Trades Join; Want 40-Hr. Week

Mass Arrests Yesterday

To Demonstrate at City Hall Against Police

A strike, to become effective this morning, was declared in the auxiliary trades to dressmaking, the tuckers, pleaters and hemstitchers trades. Several thousands of workers will this morning walk out under the leadership of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, to join the already successful strike of the dressmakers in a struggle for union conditions.

The time and contents of the official strike call were decided upon and worked out late last night at a meeting of the executive board of the Tuckers, Pleaters and Hemstitchers Local 41 of the Industrial Union. It was distributed to the workers in these trades early this morning by the Organization Committee members.

In declaring a strike in these trades Local 41 sets out to wipe out of existence the company union which the chiefs of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union have established in their industry, to bring back union standards and to gain the 40-hour week. This scab union, though having practically no membership, nevertheless is recognized by a so-called boss association which uses it to abolish union conditions.

Wholesale arrests and other acts of police terrorism again failed to break up the mass picketing demonstration which thousands of striking dressmakers carried on for several hours in the garment manufacturing district yesterday. One hundred and twenty-six strikers and six school children, picketing for their parents' right to earn a decent living, was the toll taken by

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PLAN CLAPTRAP FOR INAUGURAL

Hoover Still Mum on 3 Cabinet Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Plans proceed to invest with as much dignity as possible the change in Wall Street executives in the White House and the cabinet. President-elect Hoover has relapsed into a mysterious silence, attending the Quaker Church on Sunday with his family, and refusing to say whom he has picked for secretaries of labor and agriculture, or the attorney generalship. He held a conference Saturday with Senator Brookhart, after which the now pretty well-tamed "insurgent" came out and announced that "it seems the president-elect has not decided yet."

Hoover even refuses to tell a number of technically interested and worrying printers how long his inauguration speech will be. It will not go to the printers tomorrow or the next day, and will have to be in print before inauguration. Hoover's secretary said it "might be as long as 5,000 words, or perhaps only half of that." Hoover won't spoil his Sunday to work on it.

Coolidge finds it beneath his dignity to return to the White House after the inauguration. Promptly after the taking of the oath by Hoover, Cal and his family will be on their way to Mellon and Morgan's Pennsylvania railroad and a special Pullman will carry him and the countless boxes and trunks full of presents to Northampton and outer darkness. Some of the cabinet officials whose jobs end at the same moment as Coolidge's will tell him good-bye at the station.

FALL KILLS WORKER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., (By Mail). —Ray Marsh, a worker, was killed when he fell from a roof he was repairing at 2167 22nd St.

FUNDS URGENT TO FIGHT COURT ATTACK ON 'DAILY'

The New York County grand jury in responding to the request of Morris Hillquit, leader of the socialist party, last night indicted the editors of the Daily Worker and the Freiheit for criminal libel. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

This action makes it certain that the Daily Worker must now prepare to bear the heavy additional financial burden of legal fees and court costs.

It is precisely because he and his anti-working class cohorts know that the Daily Worker is in the most difficult financial straits that Hillquit launches his attack at this time. Hillquit hopes that the red banner of the class struggle which the Daily Worker carries into every battle of the masses will be sunk under the joint attack of the capitalist courts and the social-reformist agents of imperialism.

It is because the Daily Worker speaks always in the voice of working class revolt and working class solidarity—that its voice has been heard above the roar of the big conflicts in the coal mining, textile, needle trades industries and dozens of other minor struggles for the last five years, because it fights for the Negro masses and the colonial peoples against U. S. imperialism, because it exposes the sinister role of the Hillquits, nationally and internationally, as masks for the Wall Street imperialists whose government makes war on the Nicaraguan people and whose plunder schemes lead directly and rapidly to a new world war that this attack is made.

The class enemies of the Daily Worker and the working class are using Hillquit and Hillquit is using the capitalist state machinery in an attempt to strangle the only daily paper in the English language which applies the clear line of Leninism to the class struggle in the United States.

Hillquit, the millionaire leader of the socialist party, is striking straight at every struggle of the masses by striking at the Daily Worker.

The total contributions, including those of last week are:

Previously listed	**$13,790.19**
Monday	**412.50**
Total	**$14,202.69**

Since last Tuesday the daily contributions have not totaled less than $400. This is a fine showing as the end of the time set for the drive is close at hand. It shows the sustained interest of our supporters. But, comrades, this is not enough in view of the huge additional expense thrust upon your paper by the Hillquit attack.

Furthermore, we again remind you that extraordinary efforts must continue to be made to mobilize support for the Daily Worker in the mass organizations. And speaking of work in the mass organizations, the example set by some of the needle trades workers who made collections for the Daily Worker and the Freiheit while held in the Jefferson Market jail on charges of illegal picketing should be in other sections of the labor movement followed with the same energy displayed by these comrades.

Into the Mass Organizations with the appeal for the Daily Worker!

Renewed energy in all sectors of the campaign! Send the daily total of contributions over the $500 mark!

See that the answer to the latest attack, led by the socialist-imperialist Hillquit, designed to cripple the Daily Worker, is found in the column of contributions received.

Strengthen and broaden the campaign. Strengthen the Daily Worker—the Communist organ of the class struggle.

—THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Rush all funds to the Daily Worker 26-28 Union Square, New York.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ACCORD FIGHTS THE U. S. IN CHINA

Kuomintang Elections Being Contested On Battlefields

Congress Due March 15

Shantung Warfare Is Against Nanking

(By News Service, Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 25.—The key to understanding of the re-opening civil wars in China is found in imperialist rivalry in conjunction with the congress of the Kuomintang party, which is due to take place March 15. Obviously, this rivalry is tending in the direction of a new war between the imperialist powers themselves.

The significance of revolt against Nanking authority having broken out into armed conflict in two widely separated districts, Shantung and Hunan, one under Japanese and the other under British, influence, is that on an informal basis the old Anglo-Japanese alliance has been revived and the British and Japanese are joined against American imperialism, which has bet its pile on hegemony control of the Nanking government.

Vote With Bullets.

The Kuomintang elections are taking place in preparation for the congress, and the British and Japanese are participating, voting with bullets, both in north and central China, Britain already having secured the south through control of the Canton general, Li Chi-sen.

News from Shantung shows the situation to be almost hopeless for Nanking. Within the last twenty-four hours, a "nationalist" general with 15,000 troops has deserted to Chang Tsung-chang, making the rebel forces a total which outnumbers that of the supposedly "loyal" forces by ten to one. These are rapidly closing in on Chefoo, where the "loyal" general, Liu Chen-nien, is desperately calling for reinforcements which cannot pass the Yellow River on the west, or the Japanese-guarded Kiachow Railroad on the south, and can only come by sea to Chefoo in numbers altogether too small to help matters for Nanking.

Shantung to Japan.

Only a small force of Nanking troops on a Nanking government "warship" is being sent to Chefoo as reinforcements. Other troops are supposed to be marching overland from Tsinan, but if they get to Chefoo before it falls to Chang Tsung-chang it will be in spite of the latter who occupies the territory between, and in spite of the Japanese who occupy the railway running east and west.

General Liu at Chefoo has also appealed to Pai Chung-hsi, commander at Peking, but any troops which come from either Peking or Mukden will more likely take sides with Chang Tsung-chang than with Nanking. Mukden has a gunboat at Chefoo as a sort of interested spectator.

Nanking Grows Timid Overnight.

This Shantung rebellion is, as a Nanking foreign office "spokesman" yesterday said, undoubtedly backed by Japan. Today the foreign office had a touch of cold feet on confirming yesterday's statement, and would not affirm or deny yesterday's assertion that positive proof existed of Japanese aid to Chang Tsung-Chang. It is clear, however,

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MURDER QUEENS GRAFT WITNESS TO SILENCE HIM

Kill Street Cleaning Chief's Chauffeur, About to Testify

Like D'Olier Shooting

Fire Stevenson, Charge $1,000,000 Loot

Once more the graft ring in Queens has used murder to remove a troublesome witness against it. Raymond Clark, chauffeur of officials of the Queens department of street cleaning, was shot thru the head and stabbed in the back just ten hours before he was to appear before a grand jury and tell what he had overheard of events connected with millions of dollars of graft in the department.

Clark died in the hospital from the effects of his wounds, and whether he made a statement implicating anybody in graft or murder is not known, as he was in the constant custody of the police from the moment he reeled out of a Corona rooming house and left a trail of blood to the nearest traffic cop. The police are not anxious to expose the administration during which most of them got their jobs.

Like Other Murder

The murder of Clark is strikingly similar to the killing of William I. D'Olier last year. D'Olier was president of a "sanitation" company, and was ready to appear and testify in the $8,000,000 sewerage graft against Borough President Maurice Connolly (afterwards convicted) and various sewer pipe manufacturers and contractors, who formed a ring for exploitation of the city treasury.

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RENEW SUMMIT SILK STRIKE

NTW Holds Men; Fake Union Powerless

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Complete failure was the outcome of an attempt of the officialdom of the Associated Silk Workers' Union, to force the Summit, N. J. silk strikers to quit the National Textile Workers Union and rejoin their reactionary and traitorous organization.

This attempt was made Sunday when Fred Hoelscher, A. S. W. secretary and a squad of thugs, came to the meeting of the 50 Summit workers and took the platform before the N. T. W. officers arrived, using it for a vituperative attack on the new industrial union and its officers.

After Hoelscher's sulphuric language had filled the air for over an hour, Martin Russak, Paterson organizer of the N. T. W. came to the

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Important Notice to N. Y. Party Members

Party comrades wanted for important work to help the striking dressmakers. Please report without fail tomorrow at Irving Plaza Hall, at 12 noon.

District Executive Committee.

EMERGENCY FUND

Workers Contribute to Save the 'Daily'

From all parts of the country workers are rallying to their revolutionary organ, the Daily Worker. The letters, which accompany their contributions, speak of real proletarian devotion to the Revolution.

From Omaha, Nebraska, Jennie Rovinsky writes:

"Enclosed find money order for $5.50 as a contribution to the "Guider" of the working class, the only English Communist paper. I assure you that this is the beginning. More money will follow."

M. Puzz, a worker from Powhatan Pt., Ohio, sends the following:

"We are answering your call to the help of the Daily Worker. Nucleus No. 101 of Powhatan had a supper for the Daily Worker and collected $30 to help Save the Daily Worker. And also find enclosed $4.25, collected by White Nelson."

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Baldwin Away To Jobless at March's End

London, Feb. 25.—A deputation, representing the 800 unemployed paraders who descended on London from all parts of England and Scotland, called at No. 10 Downing street today and petitioned for interviews tomorrow with premier Stanley Baldwin and other members of the cabinet.

A secretary received the petition and informed the deputation that Baldwin was "not in."

The unemployed marchers, who converged on London yesterday, and held a huge demonstration in Trafalgar Square, represent a million and a half unemployed workers from all industries and parts of Britain. At the demonstration yesterday, which was participated in by thousands of London workers and unemployed, Tom Mann, veteran labor leader, presented the demands of the unemployed workers and declared that the object of the march was to bring sharply to the attention of all workers the miserable condition of the unemployed and of how little avail were all the measures taken and suggestions by the government and laborites.

* * *

London, Feb. 25.—Unemployment figures this week show the percentage of British unemployed to be greater than at any time since June, 1926, when the general strike was in progress. On Jan. 21 the percentage of British unemployed reached 12.3 per cent of the 11,880,000 workers.

GENTLY PROBING FEDERAL JUDGES

Delay Moscowitz Case; Let Winslow Testify

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UP).—Chairman Graham of the house judiciary committee, announced the committee would meet tomorrow to consider charges against Federal Judge George M. Moscowitz of New York. He said the petition of Representative Somers, democrat, New York, requesting an investigation into the official conduct of the judge was turned over to the committee today but "other pending business delayed consideration."

* * *

The charges against Moscowitz, filed with the speaker of the house of representatives, it is alleged, are by two brothers named Levine, whose father committed suicide after going thru Moscowitz' court, and the brothers were held in contempt of court. The young Levines allege that they were told by a "go-between" that sundry payments made from a mortgage not subject to the bankruptcy law, must be made to creditors, attorneys of the creditors, their own attorneys and that $5,000 had to go to Judge Moscowitz, in order to get the contempt lifted, so they could become lawyers too.

A federal grand jury sitting in New York yesterday had before it for one hour Federal Judge Francis A. Winslow, accused in the house of representatives of various crimes and graft connected with a bankruptcy ring he is said to have been operating. Winslow appeared as a voluntary witness, after the grand jury had shown an inclination to concentrate on charges of improper parole of a convict, letting the bankruptcy graft charges quietly drop.

Negro Farmer, Wife Killed in Tornado; a Dozen Others Hurt

DALLAS, Tex. Feb. 25 (UP)—Dipping into two sections of Texas today, a tornado killed four persons, injured approximately a dozen and demolished 25 buildings.

The storm struck first near Grand Prairie where Alfred Gibson, Negro farmer, and his wife were killed. Later it swept down on Cooper, 25 miles south of Paris, and killed Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Jones in the wreckage of their home.

A path more than 100 feet wide was cut through the town of Cooper by the wind. Twenty-five dwellings collapsed as the tornado struck. Five persons were painfully injured by falling debris.

MINOR, DUNNE, OLGIN AND EPSTEIN INDICTED AS BLOW AT DAILY WORKER, FREIHEIT

Police and District Attorney Come to Aid of Millionaire Lawyer, S. P. Boss

Hillquit's Role in $150,000 Will Be Exposed in Criminal Trial of Communists

Warrants for the arrest of Robert Minor, editor, and William F. Dunne, assistant editor of the Daily Worker, and Mossaiye J. Olgin and Meilich Epstein, editor and assistant editor of the Jewish Communist daily, the Freiheit, have been secured by Morris Hillquit, millionaire lawyer and leader of the socialist party.

As was expected, Hillquit demonstrated that he has enough influence in the district attorney's circle, to get indictments handed down by the grand jury against the Communist editors without many of the preliminary steps that are ordinarily taken in these cases. The indictments charge crminal libel, for exposing Hillquit's participation in a swindle in which profits of $150,000 were made through juggling shares of International Bank stock belonging to the needle trades workers.

Going directly to the district attorney's offices, Hillquit, the most prominent figure in many betrayals of the working class, here appealed to his capitalist colleagues to stifle the voices of the working class press that has so often and so mercilessly exposed his treacherous role as an agent of the employers against the workers.

Getting his case immediately into the hands of the grand jury is by no means a meagre accomplishment, it was learned. It is practically unprecedented to begin a criminal libel suit without a prior hearing before a magistrate's court. But Morris Hillquit avoided such an unpleasant experience, where the "Daily" and "Freiheit" would have had the opportunity to expose him more completely and before public view.

The arrest of the editors and leading members of the Communist press, is expected momentarily.

The Daily Worker and the Freiheit have challenged Hillquit to tell what became of the $150,000 stolen from the needle trades workers, but Hillquit and his yellow "Forward" are still keeping quiet.

SENATE DODGES VARE SWINDLE

In No Hurry to Act on Election Frauds

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The senate continues to delay any action on the Vare election frauds, and apparently will not consider in this session, if ever, the Reed report, summarizing an unusual number of election law violations in the election of Senator Vare of Pennsylvania.

The frauds include the overuse of slush funds, the voting of persons not on the register, the voting of the same person in many different precincts, the miscounting of votes, etc. In Philadelphia more votes were cast than there were names on the register, and only three election boards counted the votes fairly.

Vare, as the recognized republican party boss in Philadelphia, controlled the election machinery.

It was Vare who anounced Mellon's choice of Hoover for president at the republican party convention at Kansas City, and the delegates duly nominated him, as soon as they heard their master's voice. Mellon has the same arbitrary control of the Pennsylvania state republican party machinery that Vare has in Philadelphia. Without Mellon's consent, Vare could have carried the other large cities. The Reed committee found almost as much corruption of the vote in Pittsburgh as in Vare's own stronghold, Philadelphia.

The administration senators, needless to say, see no haste in challenging this powerful partnership. They debated the Reed report on frauds for two hours, and postponed the vote on it.

MAY RUIN WORLD COURT FOR U. S.

England Hints Powers to Be Restricted

LONDON, Feb. 25.—British official circles are throwing out hints connected with lavish eulogies of Elihu Root, special U. S. commissioner to the World Court nations, that a way out of the difficulty raised by American imperialism's proposal to join the World Court on the basis of a privileged position, has been found.

The new solution partly outlined, and unofficially declared, is to give all nations in the court the same rights claimed by U. S., a decision that could be reached by merely properly interpreting Article V of the League of Nations Covenant, but which would have the effect of practically abolishing the court.

U. S. Demands Privilege.

The reservations voted by the U. S. senate to the world court were that without U. S. consent, the court should never pass on a matter in which the U. S. felt itself vitally interested. If this reservation is allowed, American imperialism sees no reason why it should not participate

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Christian Socialism is but the holy water with which the priest consecrates the heartburnings of the aristocrat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

German Communists Organize Help for the Increasing Jobless

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The number of unemployed in Germany grows steadily, due to rationalization of industry forced at great speed by the reparations committee. At the end of January 19.4 per cent of the labor union membership were totally unemployed, in addition to the numerous unorganized workers and those only partially employed.

Last year at the same time the percentage was 14.4 per cent. The 3 per cent of wages paid by the unemployment insurance is proving to be entirely inadequate since it is almost impossible to live on this subsistence dole and the number of workers applying for it has trebled since last year. There are no signs that the government will increase the unemployment fund.

The Communist Party is now organizing unemployment committees and committees representing the unorganized.

Send Material for the Women's Day Daily Worker Immediately

In preparation for the Women's Day Edition of the Daily Worker, which will appear during the first week in March, request has been made that material for this edition be sent in immediately. Articles from women workers in the shops are especially asked for. Worker correspondence from women workers in all industries is also wanted for the special Worker Correspondence Page in the Women's Day Edition.

All such material should be addressed "Women's Day Edition" and sent in care of the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square.

International Labor Defense to Launch Fight Against the New Alien Deportation Bill

TO START MASS DRIVE ON ANTI-LABOR MEASURE

I. L. D. Bazaar March 6-10 to Furnish Funds

A mass movement is being launched by the New York District of the International Labor Defense to rally the workers of New York and vicinity in a fight against the new alien deportation bill which has already passed the house of representatives. In a statement issued last night by Rose Baron, secretary, the I. L. D. declares:

"The new alien deportation bill passed by the house of representatives constitutes one of the most serious attacks against the militant working class ever undertaken on a national scale. This bill, which ostensibly is directed against criminals, is actually levelled against all militants of foreign birth. The bootleggers and drug and white slave traffickers who are supposed to be liable to deportation under the term of the bill will escape as they have done in the past. The only 'criminals' who will be persecuted will be workers found guilty of fighting for their class.

"This is the true aim of the new alien deportation bill, a concealed fascist measure, designed to terrorize the many class-conscious workers of foreign birth in this country and to deport those who refuse to desist from militant activity. Most workers have thus far failed to realize the grave implications of this bill. The New York District of the International Labor Defense warns against this attitude of passivity and is starting a mass movement to prevent this vicious anti-labor measure from being enacted into law. For this purpose we are planning to call a conference of working class organizations which will mobilize the widest sections of the working class for this campaign. All class-conscious workers and workers' organizations must rally at once behind this mass movement."

* * *

The New York District of the International Labor Defense also announces that a large part of the funds for this campaign will be provided by its big annual bazaar, to be held March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. The I. L. D. points out that 100 per cent support of this bazaar is absolutely necessary for the success of the campaign against the new alien deportation bill.

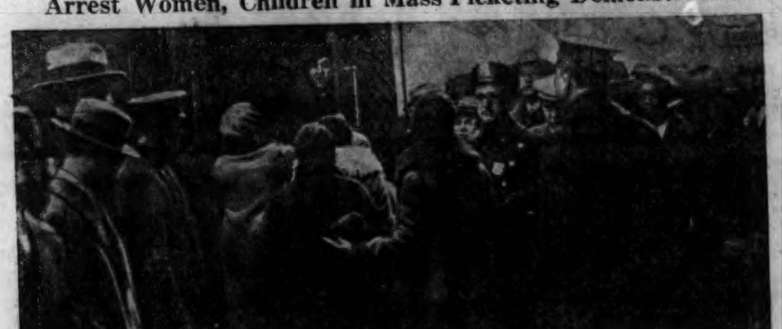
Moore Will Discuss Negro Exploitation, Bronx Forum Sunday

"Democracy, Terrorism and the Negro" will be discussed by Richard B. Moore, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, before the Bronx Workers Forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Negro worker in the basic industries, and as an unorganized, exploited element of the American working class, will be discussed in the lecture.

The modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society, has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Arrest Women, Children in Mass Picketing Demonstration



Another big mass picketing demonstration was held yesterday in the dressmakers' strike, and again the police were active in making arrests and terrorizing workers. Photo shows arrested women and children being piled into the police van at the W. 30th St. station.

Belgian Textile Workers Continue 5 Month Strike

MANY COMMENTS ON SECRET PACT

Reich Press Discusses Franco-Belgian Treaty

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (UP).—The purported secret military treaty between France and Belgium, published yesterday by Dutch newspapers, absorbed the interest of all Germany, tonight, eclipsing the attention given reparations and the government's attempts to form a new coalition, despite official denials that such a treaty exists.

The front pages of virtually all newspapers were devoted to publication of the alleged treaty, which is asserted to have been directed against Germany, Holland, Spain and Italy. Newspaper comment was divided, but only the Liberal newspaper Tempo Vissiche voiced doubt of the genuineness of the published pact.

The alleged treaty purported to be a pledge of mutual military assistance between France and Belgium in case of war on the frontiers of either country.

It generally was declared that French denials of the treaty were immaterial. Official quarters were reticent about discussing the pact.

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PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Quai D'Orsay issued a statement in regard to the purported Franco-Belgian secret military treaty today, declaring that the accord, concluded in 1920, was an agreement between the general staffs of Belguim and France regarding measures of cooperation in the event of war.

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BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.—The Foreign Minister issued a formal denial today of alleged revelations of a Franco-Belgian military agreement. The denial recalled previous declarations of various ministers who said the agreement merely envisaged a possible unprovoked German attack.

CHICAGO, (By Mail).—Chicago ironworkers demand an increase to $1.62 1-2 an hour.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Halluin, Belgium, Feb. 25.—The 12,000 textile workers of Halluin, in West Flanders, who have been on strike for the last five months, resisting attacks of gendarmes and the national guard are continuing their struggle and bearing out gloriously the title of "Red-Halluin."

A state of siege exists around Halluin, with the mounted gendarmes patroling the district. But nothing stops the strikers. The women, men and children lustily sing the "International" and the "Song of Ten-Sous," popular textile workers song, at their picket demonstrations and at their meetings.

The French workers, especially the textile workers across the border, at Lille and Tourcoing, are demonstrating true working class solidarity by sending relief to the strikers. Destailleurs, secretary of the Labor Council of Comines-Werwicq, one of the strike-leaders, was recently deported by the Belgium government with the aid of the French gendarmes. Two thousand strikers accompanied him to the border and gave him a grand send-off in spite of a heavy rain.

The National guard is used to protect scabs and escort them to and from work. In spite of the threatening bayonets the strikers call upon the scabs in Flemish to join the strikers ranks. The officer in charge of the guard threaten the strikers and then orders his men to charge them—but to no avail. The strikers reform their ranks and continue their picketing.

RENEW SUMMIT SILK STRIKE

NTW Holds Men; Fake Union Powerless

(Continued from Page One)

meeting, and took the entire audience away, when the A. S. W. thugs tried to throw him out. Not a single man remained, all followed Russak to a store adjoining the meeting.

The entire Associated branch in Summit, N. J. recently called for a representative of the N. T. W. and, after a meeting with him was held, joined that militant union in a body. After this they were constituted into a local of the new union.

Summit workers, on strike for over five months, had enough of Associated betrayals. Called on strike when Paterson's silk workers went out, they refused to go back when their union tried to terminate their struggle without securing the conditions they went out for. They struck on with their own rank and file leadership, till nearly every man had been jailed at one time or other.

The meeting of the N. T. W. held with Russak Sunday, decided to renew an organized struggle against the Summit labor hating employers and the police, who have to date failed to terrorize the strikers.

Another meeting will be held by the strikers tonight. The Paterson locals are mobilizing to throw all their strength behind the Summit strikers when they carry thru a picket demonstration en masse.

The Paterson union has also secured the assistance of the International Labor Defense, who are ready to supply attorneys and other legal aid to those who may be arrested and to those now under bail.

Fascists Preparing to Attack Workers; Will March Through Towns

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—The leaders of the Heimwehr, armed fascist organization of Austria, after their demonstration yesterday, in which they could muster barely 4,000 men, declare that they will march on Saint Poelten, industrial town, in May, and through Gratz, another industrial center, in June.

It is quite evident that the fascists are doing all in their power to provoke the workers and that the social-democrats are leaving the challenge unanswered and use only "parliamentary" methods. The Communists were the only ones who broke in on the fascist March on Sunday, with the result that Seipel's police arrested sixty of them.

YIPSELS PLAN STRIKEBREAKING

Committee Will Assist Yellow Scab Unions

The closing session of the Young People's Socialist League demonstrated thoroughly that its character is completely one of strikebreaking in the interests of the capitalist class, which furnishes the organization its membership.

Frank Manning, who aided the A. F. of L. and the American Federation of Textile Operatives to break the strike of the textile workers of New Bedford, urged the formation of a special body of the league to break future strikes under the pretension of "helping" the strikers. In response to this, a committee was elected to help the A. F. of L. and other yellow scab unions to break strikes led by the Trade Union Educational League.

The convention, to make this generally concrete, condemned the strike of the needle trades workers, by resolution, and asserted its support of the scab union of the A. F. of L. Schlessinger gang.

The league was urged by August Claessens to "make contracts with the excellent young fellows from the Union Theological Seminary." "They are fine material," Claessens added. The league is, of course, a "people's" league and not a workers' league, and not being a working class organization is actively against the workers, as the strikebreaking program fully proves.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ACCORD FIGHTS

Kuomintang Elections Fought With Arms

(Continued from Page One)

that Chang simply could not have made such a come-back without Japan's assistance.

At the same moment, in Hunan, Ho Chien carries out a coup against Nanking's commander in Changsha, and that province is taken under the wing of the Hankow government, which is ruled by General Li Tsung-jen, one of the "big three" of the Kwangsi clique, which is openly and plainly under British influence.

A British Move.

The Hunan revolt is thus a British move against American imperialism, or against the "American Party" inside the Kuomintang which is represented by Chiang Kai-shih and Feng Yu-hsiang, though the latter has his own army and his own plans hostile to Chiang.

The "big three" of the Kwangsi faction, formally inside the Kuomintang, are Li Chi-sen of Canton, who is frankly a creature of the British governor of Hongkong, Li Tsung-jen of Hankow, also a British lackey, as is Bei Chung-hsi of Chili province controlling the important northern city of Tientsin.

The fact that the Shantung revolt under Japanese leadership occurs at the same moment as the Hunan revolt of the Kwangsi-British coup, is therefore seen clearly as a revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance against American imperialism in the Far East and as a step in the direction of a new imperialist world war.

PASS NICARAGUA CANAL MEASURE FOR WAR ROUTE

$150,000 Bill for Survey Goes to House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UP).—Without a record vote the senate today passed and sent to the House the Edge resolution proposing $150,000 for a survey of an inter-oceanic canal across Nicaragua. The army engineers would conduct the survey.

* * *

The survey of a canal route over Nicaragua is the first step to the construction of a sea level substitute for the Panama canal, which American imperialism fears will be inadequate in a real struggle with a first class naval power.

The conflict approaching between England and U. S. for the right to make a slave pen of South and Central America is considered here the real reason back of the conquest of Nicaragua from which the senate Saturday refused to withdraw marines, even going to the unusual procedure of reversing its vote in order to make it certain that American armed forces remained in the subjugated country.

General Augustino Sandino, commander of the Nicaraguan army of independence, has consistently charged that his country is being enslaved by U. S. imperialism, partly for the purpose of using it as a canal route. He fights under the slogan: "No canal; throw out the Yankees."

MAY RUIN WORLD COURT FOR U. S.

England Hints Powers to Be Restricted

(Continued from Page One)

in decisions affecting other nations.

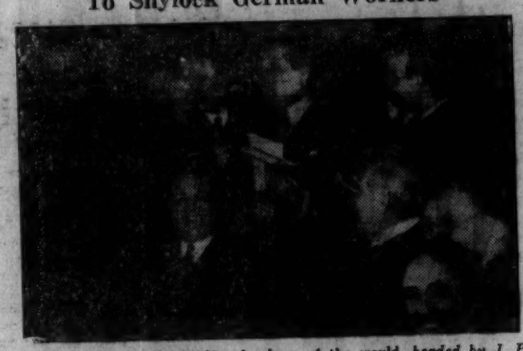
But the other nations have objected. British statesmen now say that as Article V of the covenant provides that unanimous consent must be obtained for decisions of the League Council, all that will have to be done is to make reference of a case to the World Court a matter for the League Council, and any state can prevent any case it cares to.

Root comes in the name of American finance capital, as the representative of the world's creditor, at the time of the Dawes board negotiations, and just after Coolidge has addressed a note to the signers of the Kellogg pact demanding that they take up the matter of the U. S. reservations to and possible entrance into the World Court. His position is rather strong, therefore and he will probably demand more than control of a piece of machinery which the former owners damage before relinquishing to him. The result is yet to be seen.

Bedacht Will Talk on A. F. of L. at Lower Bronx Meeting Tonite

"Is the American Federation of Labor on the Decline?" will be discussed by Max Bedacht, national agitprop director of the Workers (Communist) Party, at the meeting of Lower Bronx Unit 1, Section 5, at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

To Shylock German Workers



A session of the leading bankers of the world, headed by J. P. Morgan and Owen D. Young for Wall Street imperialism, meeting in Paris to work out the best way of squeezing as much as they can from the German workers in war reparations.

HEMSTITCHERS STRIKE TODAY

To Demonstrate at City Hall

(Continued from Page One)

police for the workers determination.

Just as at the other huge demonstrations on each of the other two Mondays since the strike started, the neighborhood was swamped with police, plainclothes men, special police sluggers known as "industrial squad" and "strong arm squad." Today, however, a special large force of "truant officers" was called out to "take care" of the strikers' children who have been coming out to picket with their parents.

At the demonstrations hitherto held, their activities in singing strike songs plagued the police, who refused to arrest them for fear of arousing too much public indignation. For arrests of children are more readily printed in the capitalist press than the slugging of striking adults. The Young Pioneers of America, a Communist organization, led the children in their picketing activities.

* * *

The thousands of strikers are greatly incensed at the police efforts to break their strike by the numerous arrests, which have reached the astounding figure of about 1,300 in the almost three weeks of strike.

In an effort to call a halt to this terrorism, strike headquarters yesterday announced that a demonstration of the dress strikers will be held tomorrow afternoon, who will march to City Hall to demand of Mayor Walker in a statement the immediate restoration of the workers' right to picket.

Working members of the Dressmakers' Division of the N. T. W. I. U. held a membership meeting last night in Webster Hall, and made official protest against police interference with the conduct of the strike for better conditions.

The most important decision of the meeting, however, was the passing of a resolution to make the coming Saturday the day on which eight hours is to be worked for the strike fund, for the spreading of the strike till sweatshops are entirely swept out of the trade.

The United Council of Working Women, through its secretary, Kate Gitlow, last night issued a statement urging members of the organization to meet at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., at 12 noon tomorrow to protest against the police brutality in the dressmakers' strike.

1 DEAD, 25 HURT IN BUS MISHAP

Trapped in Blaze; 3 of Injured Dying

Westerly, R. I., Feb. 25 (UP).—Trapped in a burning New York-Boston bus between here and Hope Valley this afternoon, a blind man is believed to have perished and 25 other persons were injured.

Three of 15 persons hurried to a hospital here were reported dying.

The identity of the blind man, who was missing after the accident, was not known. The bus was virtually destroyed by fire, which appeared to have started from a heater beneath one of the front seats.

As flames burst through the seat over the heater, the passengers became panic-stricken and several were painfully hurt in the rush for the door.

The victims reported dying were Mary E. and Carolyn Slack, sisters, of Cambridge, Mass.; and Mildred Reed, 11-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reed, of Arlington, N. J.

Brewery Worker Killed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25 (UP).—Joseph Thomas, 30, of Irvington, N. J., was killed today when crushed beneath a section of an engine while working in the old Liberty Brewery. His skull was fractured.

MURDER QUEENS GRAFT WITNESS TO SILENCE HIM

Fire Stevenson, Charge $1,000,000 Loot

(Continued from Page One)

D'Olier was picked up on a lonely road, dead from a gunshot wound, just before his testimony was to begin. For several days the police made it appear that he was a suicide, but the story finally leaked out, and had to be admitted.

It was hard to make out a suicide theory for Clark, for besides the bullet hole, his assassins had stabbed him in the back.

Simultaneously with the latest graft ring murder in Queens, the new Borough President, Harvey, intent on cleaning out of lucrative political positions those followers of his predecessor who keep his own deserving friends from the spoils of office, discharged William T. Stevenson, deputy superintendent of street cleaning, with a recommendation that he be dropped from the civil service, also, for being "responsible for the condition which exists in the department of street cleaning."

Harvey submitted 500 pages of evidence to the grand jury against Stevenson and others, and states that the loot from padded pay rolls and theft of supplies in this department is over $1,000,000.

Negro Dancers Will Appear at "Masses" Spring Carnival

Two couples of well-known Negro dancers will be an added attraction at the costume Spring Carnival of the New Masses on Friday, March first, at Webster Hall, 11th St., between Third and Fourth Aves.

George Ganoway and Bertha Vanderbilt, known as the Pride of Lenox Ave., will quick-step a version of "Scrambled Feet" while George Snowden and Pauline Morse will give an original interpretation of the "Harlem Stomp." Both dance features and the evening's dancing will be done to the music of Vernon Andrade Renaissance Orchestra.

Wm. Gropper, Louis Lozowick and other well-known artists have prepared new artistic decorations for the evening.

TO SUPPORT SANDINO

Fight Imperialism Right Here, at Home

By HARRISON GEORGE

It is natural that the Latin American workers residing in the United States, should be interested in the success of the war for independence waged by General Sandino's troops against the U. S. Marines in Nicaragua. But American workers who think that "that Nicaraguan trouble" is a long way off and has no connection with them, are entirely mistaken. The rifles of Sandino are speaking in the interests not only of Nicaraguan independence, but in the interest of every worker in the United States itself.

How does "Wall Street," that vaguely pictured entity of oppression of the poor by the rich, carry on its war against Sandino? And why?

How It Works

By forcing workers right here in the United States to work long hours at low wages, Wall street, which draws in from all industry both big and little, profits from the workers in the United States, accumulates capital to invest in Nicaragua and other Latin American countries. Wall street, right here in New York, compels American workers to speed up and cuts their wages to the bone, in order to make commodities cheaper than the British can make them, so better to compete against British imperialism in Latin American markets.

Have not the American workers, therefore, a very lively interest, in-therefore, a very lively interest in and peasants drive Wall street agents, and U. S. Marines, from Nicaragua and other countries which American capitalists are trying to make into Yankee colonies? Most decidedly, American workers must not only be interested but must join forces with the Latin American workers, with the "Sandinistas," the exploited of both Americas must unite against their common foe—Wall street and its government, against United States imperialism.

What to Do.

Throughout the United States, there are something like 4,000,000 workers from Latin America, mostly Mexicans. They do the hardest and worst paid labor and it is one of the most necessary tasks of any American worker who calls himself a revolutionist, to reach these workers with the message of Communism in their own language. In practical terms, every American worker who finds Mexican or other Latin American workers in his shop or neighborhood, should order a bundle of the monthly paper in Spanish, issued by the Workers (Communist) Party, "La Vida Obrera" (Workers' Life), and distribute it among them. Get subscriptions at only 50 cents a year. Get bundles, a big bundle for only a dollar, and put them in the hands of Latin American workers here.

In New York City, make your help concrete not only in this way, but in another, and rather enjoyable way; which is, help the "Vida Obrera" by attending and getting others to attend, the "Sandino Dance" which will be held on March 16, at the Lexington Hall, 109 East 116th street, Harlem. Tickets are 75 cents, and may be had at the Workers Center Bookshop, 26 Union Square; at the Spanish Workers' Center, 55 West 113th street, and at the office of the Negro Champion.

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PARTY PRE-CONVENTION DISCUSSION SECTION

Foster's Right Wing Opportunism and Bittelman Opposition's Right Sectarianism

STATEMENT OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WORKERS [COMMUNIST] PARTY OF AMERICA

THE DISINTEGRATION AND UNPRINCIPLEDNESS OF THE OPPOSITION.

Recent articles and statements of the leaders of the Opposition carry great significance. They expose the fact that the Opposition, which throughout its entire existence has consisted of a series of unprincipled factional formations, and has undergone several crises of disintegration, is now in another crisis of disintegration. The articles of Comrade Foster demonstrate this more clearly than ever before in the history of our Party.

Except for the open opportunist and counter-revolutionary Trotskyist "waste matter" thrown off in previous crises, the present Opposition leadership has been substantially the same which reached its organizational crystallization after the Party plenum at the end of 1923 with the so-called "Foster-Cannon Thesis"—until the present crisis of its disintegration in which a principal figure, Comrade Foster, has been discarded from the Opposition, which now remains under the undisputed leadership of Comrade Bittelman. In its beginning in 1923, the Opposition was under the leadersip of Comrades Foster and Bittelman and Mr. Ludwig Lore and Mr. J. P. Cannon.

The original Foster-Bittelman-Lore-Cannon Opposition was never a homogeneous group. It was always a coalition of several groups, with several policies and differing views about basic questions of the class struggle. The Foster-Bittelman-Cannon group was forced by the present leadership of the Party and by repeated intercessions of the Comintern, after a long struggle, to agree to the expulsion of Lore, who represented an out-and-out social democratic tendency. But even after the expulsion of the social democrat Lore, the unprincipled grouping of the Opposition inevitably became the basin into which all of the weakest, most pessimistic, anti-Party elements irresistibly gravitated;

For instance a list of the former leading members of the Opposition who are now outside of the Party would include:

Ten former members and candidates of the CEC:

Ludwig Lore, J. P. Cannon, J. B. Salutsky, Arne Swabeck, Moritz J. Loeb, Wm. Reynolds, Thomas O'Flaherty, T. R. Sullivan, Max Schachtman, Martin Ahern.

Seven former members of the NEC of the YWL:

John Edwards, Oliver Carlson, Max Schactman, Barney Mass, A. Glotzer, Joe Angelo, Sidney Borgeson.

Twelve former DEC members:

Kraska, Boston; Brahtin, Cleveland; Triva, Cleveland; Giganti, Chicago; Bloom, New York; Vincent Dunne, Minnesota; Coover, Minnesota, Skoglund, Minnesota; Hedlund, Minnesota; Buehler, Kansas; Kassin, Kansas; Miller, Agricultural.

Ten former leaders in language sections:

Finnish section: Askelli, Berg, Hyrske, Halonen (of Boston district); Boman, Alanne.

Italian section: J. Cannata.

Russian section: A. Brailovsky.

Hungarian section: Baski.

Five miscellaneous: Dr. Aronson, New York; Dr. Konikov, Boston; Dr. Powell, California; Helen Judd, Chicago; Lou Morrison, Detroit.

It is significant that of this list of 44 former leading members of the Opposition, who are now out of the Party, not less than 30 are non-proletarian; and among the few who are proletarians only one is of the basic industries, the others being of the upper stratum of skilled labor.

When, under the leadership of Cannon, the second open eruption of Trotskyism came the American Party, it was no accident that absolutely every Trotskyite, every enemy of the Party discovered, was found in the ranks of the Opposition's factional organization. The Foster-Bittelman group, upon discovering the Trotskyist organizational activities within their caucus ("organiational" in distinction from the political line of Cannon which had long been of a degenerate Trotskyist character)—the Opposition required weeks of consideration inside of its group caucus and in secrecy from the Party, before it could reach the necessary conclusion that it must inform the Party of the conspiracy against the Party and the Comintern. Only many weeks later did the Opposition come to realize the impermissibility of such a course, which it finally conceded was a "mistake."

Within the past month the present crisis of disintegration of the Opposition became manifest when the entire C.E.C. group of the Opposition, now under the leadership of Bittelman, reacted to the merciless criticism of the Central Committee in regard to its opportunist position on questions of social reformism. Under the impact of the C.E.C. criticism and the iron pressure of ninety per cent of the entire Party membership, the Opposition, under the leadership of Bittelman, has been forced to disavow its former position upon this very important subject, and at the same time publicly to repudiate Comrade Foster whom they now concede to be a representative of a basically wrong line and basically wrong conclusions about the fundamental questions of the class struggle and Party policies.

A HISTORY OF UNPRINCIPLED COALITIONS AND CREEPING DISINTEGRATION

The original Foster group (Foster, Swabeck, Johnstone, etc.) in its first stage of development within the Party represented in fact a trade union group and at the same time carried with it very strong opportunist inclinations. In its second stage of development, the Foster-Cannon-Bittelman group lost the bulk of its trade union followers who came over to the support of the Central Committee. This change was especially notable after the narrowing down of the American Federation of Labor and its going so sharply and openly to the Right, which cut these comrades off from the A. F. of L. unions, and more particularly is this noticeable after the organization of the new Left unions, in which these Opposition comrades—largely by reason of their misunderstanding and minimizing the role of the organization of the unorganized and of new unions—these Opposition comrades did not play any substantial role. With the loss of the bulk of their trade union followers to the Central Committee the Opposition group of leaders underwent a rapid decline, tending more and more to become a pure and simple opportunist group, at the same time trying to cover up its Right wing policies with many pseudo-Left phrases. The tendency toward the development of the Opposition group into a consolidated Right wing was very strong at the time, following the 1925 Convention, when the Party reorganization swept out of the Party the bulk of the Right elements in the Finnish federation and of the petty bourgeois section of the old Jewish federation which had constituted the backbone of the Foster group but which left the Party because of their opposition to the reorganization.

The present split between Comrade Foster and the comrades now led by Comrade Bittelman is a reflection of an organic change in the composition of the Opposition. Today Bittelman is the head of the original Foster group. All Central Executive Committee members and leading functionaries of the former Foster group (minus the Cannon elements, now out of the Party) today accept the leadership of Comrade Bittelman. Comrade Foster has now not one single follower in any of the leading committees of the Party, but is still able to maintain his hold on some of the rank and file elements of the Opposition, and it must be admitted that among these are the most backward, undeveloped elements in the Party.

The ideological cleavage between Foster and Bittelman can be understood only in the light of the sudden shake-up of the Opposition caused by the unexpected previous crisis in which Cannon was vomited forth. The political marriage between Foster and Bittelman as nominally joint leaders was a marriage of necessity, artificially produced by the sudden and weakening loss of Cannon who had been (next to Lore) the ideological and always organizational leader of the Opposition for six and a half years (except for a period of about two weeks in 1925). The present ideological divorce between Bittelman and Foster brings out in bold relief the opportunistic streaks in Foster's political line, and at the same time exposes the slightly differing forms of Comrade Bittelman's opportunism. Comrade Foster's political ideology today represents a mixture of opportunistic features distinctly bearing the marks of A. F. of L. trade unionism, together with another form of opportunism which has its origin in syndicalism.

The Bittelman group minus Foster, who was the last of the Opposition leaders who had any mass connections whatsoever at any time, remains today a Right sectarian clique completely divorced from the realities of the American class struggle, without any roots in the working class or in the Party membership, utterly devoid of understanding of Marxist-Leninist tactics and trying in vain to find any and every sort of Left phrases with which to cover its opportunism.

The smash-up of the Foster-Bittelman coalition brings to light a mass of inconsistencies which show the unprincipled character upon which this group has been built from the beginning. A few weeks ago the Opposition through the voice of Comrade Blankenstein spoke of Comrade Foster's so-called "theory of capitalist-efficiency-socialism" as constituting the "most important theoretical contribution made to Communist analysis by any comrade outside the Russian Communist Party." The compliments were mutual, for Comrade Foster at the December Plenum of the Central Committee characterized Bittelman as the best Marxian in America and himself as only a "humble worker in the vineyard of Bittelman."

Today Comrade Bittelman declares that Foster's theory "liquidates everything connected with Communism!" Today Comrade Foster complaints about the "impermissible methods" used by Bittelman, and tries to prove in a whole series of long articles that Bittelman has not the faintest understanding of the basic tendencies of American imperialism, of the real role of social and bourgeois reformism, of the perspectives of the American Federation of Labor and of the new unionism.

The Party has never agreed with Blankenstein and Bittelman on their evaluation of Foster as the leading theoretician of five continents minus the Soviet Union, and the Party most certainly disagreed with Foster's designating Bittelman as the foremost Marxian in the western hemisphere. But there is every reason to agree with Bittelman when he states today that "it is necessary that the Party shall reject Foster's wrong line" and that this whole conception "liquidates everything connected with Communism." The Party does not disagree, however, with Comrade Foster's characterizing the methods of Bittelman as dishonest and unfair factional fighting.

THE UNDERESTIMATION OF SOCIAL REFORMISM: THE MAIN ISSUE AND MOST SERIOUS ERROR OF FOSTER.

The basic mistake committed by Comrade Foster and Bittelman and the entire Opposition is the dangerous underestimation of the role of social reformism.

Bittelman and the entire leading group of the Opposition accuse Foster today with putting forward the "theory of the declining role of social reformism." The Bittelman group is correct in this accusation. But Foster is correct when he states and proves that his wrong line is not a "new line" but it is "the old line" of the entire Opposition. In one of his last articles Foster admits, at least in words, his "chief error" in the following way:

"My articles on capitalist efficiency socialism pointed this out. Their chief error, as I have already indicated, like in my article in the 'Communist,' was in not making it clear that in spite of this partial merger of social reformism and bourgeois reformism, social reformism with its insidious illusions and powerful base among the organized labor aristocracy, remains the most dangerous kind of reformism, that kind upon which the capitalists always depend in their crisis, the last bulwark against the proletarian revolution."

Certainly it is very strange that Comrade Foster is now forced to admit that even in his articles about "capitalist efficiency socialism" which, he modestly stated, constituted the greatest contribution to Communist analysis outside the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, there is contained a "chief error." But it is even much stranger that he has not the faintest understanding of the fundamentals of these problems.

The article of Comrade Foster, "The Decline of the A. F. of L." in the February issue of the "Communist," contains the following statement:

"The weakness of the theory of Comrades Pepper, Lovestone and Weinstone (the rebuilding of the A. F. of L.) is that they fail to see that the main reliance of the employers for propagating reformist illusions among the workers, is not so much the A. F. of L. and the S. P., as their own engineer-economist-company union apparatus; that in this period, altho the A. F. of L. and the S.P. are in decline, the propagation of reformist illusions is on the increase."

Already the editorial of the "Communist," which criticized "some serious errors in Comrade Foster's article on the American Federation of Labor" pointed out:

"Comrade Foster's erroneous conception of and lack of understanding of the development of social reformism and new unionism led inevitably to a harmful underestimation of the role and influence of social reformism in this country . . . The whole conception of Comrade Foster and his associates in the Party, which looks so radical at first glance, is in reality an opportunist conception, a Right deviation from the correct line of the Communist International. Our Party must reject this conception, because it would decrease the vigor of our struggle against social reformism, would shake the faith of the workers in the possibility of building new unions, would confuse the Party membership about the counter-revolutionary social function of the labor aristocracy, and would lead to a complete abandonment of the three million workers organized in the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhoods to the most corrupt labor bureaucracy of the world."

The erroneous theory of Comrade Foster means that the main danger in the labor movement today is not social reformism, but direct bourgeois reformism. Comrade Foster is in hopeless confusion regarding the relations of bourgeois and social reformism. Foster failed to see the basic difference between bourgeois reformism and social reformism. Although social reformism means the acceptance of the ideology of the bourgeoisie, it differs from plain bourgeois reformism because it APPEARS in the mask of working class ideology, because, though it is an agency of the bourgeoisie (within the working class), it appears as an instrument of the labor movement, Foster declares that the main enemy against which all fire must be concentrated is the growing bourgeois reformism, that the American Federation of Labor with its social reformism, is in decline, is relegated to second place and can be neglected today. He fails to see the fact that three million workers are still organized in the A. F. of L. and in the reformist labor brotherhoods. He fails to see the fact that the ideological influence of the A. F. of L. and other reformist organizations is much larger than their membership and it has a detrimental effect upon the ideology of many millions of unskilled, unorganized workers also.

The main mistake of Comrade Foster in this connection is that he fails to see that tho the A. F. of L. is merging more and more completely with the industrial and governmental apparatus of the bourgeoisie (there is no other labor organization in the world which is as much part of the apparatus of capitalism as the A. F. of L.; in this respect only the Fascist trade unions can be compared with it), there is still a difference between the openly bourgeois institutions of capitalism and the A. F. of L. which is an agency of capitalism within the labor movement.

The A. F. of L. tries to appear as an institution of the working class. It is an agency of the bourgeoisie but it is this within the labor movement, and utilizing certain traditions of the labor movement. Foster fails to see that precisely for this reason, the A. F. of L. is much more dangerous than any other agency of the bourgeoisie, that precisely for this reason, the A. F. of L., the socialist party, the railroad brotherhoods, in one word social reformism, is the main danger. **Foster fails to see that the fire must be concentrated against the A. F. of L. and socialist party and other agencies of social reformism, if we want to free the working class from the influence of the bourgeoisie.**

In his article in the "Communist," Foster identified the decline of the A. F. of L. with the decline of the influence of social reformism. This is basically wrong. **The numerical decline of the A. F. of L. and the socialist party does not by itself mean the declining influence of social reformism.** In his most recent articles, Foster tries to develop a new theory, stating that he never identified the decline of the A. F. of L. with the decline of social reformism generally. But this is an afterthought which was conceived under the pressure of criticism. If it were true that Foster did not identify the decline of the A. F. of L. with the decline of social reformism, then why did he state in his article in the "Communist" (which was approved and defended by Bittelman until a draft of the C. I. letter was received) that not the A. F. of L., and not social reformism, but direct bourgeois reformism is the main danger? Foster is confused by the fact that the bourgeoisie follows, on the one hand, an open-shop policy and wants to eradicate the trade unions as much as possible, but on the other hand, it uses the A. F. of L. as its agency in the working class. But this is only a seeming contradiction in the policies of the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie is against any organizations of the workers, even of skilled workers, but at the same time it tries to corrupt these organizations wherever they exist and utilizes them for its own purposes. The bourgeoisie tries to prevent the organization of the unorganized, especially of the huge masses of the unskilled, proletarian elements, and even of the stratum of the labor aristocracy, but at the same time it tries to drive a wedge into the working class by splitting the ranks of the proletariat, by transforming the organizations of the labor aristocracy into agencies of capitalism to penetrate and poison the labor movement with bourgeois ideology.

In one of his articles "As to New Lines and Old Lines," Comrade Foster tries to prove that not only he himself but the entire Minority and Majority were guilty of the same mistake of underestimation of the role of social reformism. Regarding Bittelman and the Minority, Foster's arguments are convincing. It is a fact that Foster represents the "old line" of the Foster-Bittelman Opposition, which most vehemently denied all possibilities of the further existence or growth of the A. F. of L., which saw a rapid decline of social reformism as a factor in the labor movement, which refused to see anything but a nation-wide, general, already accomplished and finished radicalization of the "bulk" of the American working class. Foster is correct in stating that the line as contained in his article in the "Communist" is not a "new line" but it is the **basic line of the entire Opposition**, now abandoned by Bittelman and his group.

But Foster is absolutely wrong when he puts forward the charge that the Majority of the Central Committee, that the Central Executive Commitee itself, was in any comparable sense ever guilty of underestimating the role of social reformism. Foster says that in underestimating social reformism, the whole Party showed a sign of "American exceptionalism," that the entire Party, Minority and Majority, had the erroneous conception that our fire must be concentrated first of all, against bourgeois reformism and not so much against social reformism. He says that only the draft of the forthcoming Comintern letter to the Party Convention had the effect of changing the mind of Minority as well as Majority. This is true so far as the Minority and Bittelman is concerned but it is a slander so far as the Central Committee is concerned. The Theses on the General Political and Economic Situation, and the resolution against the Right Danger and Trotskyism, which were adopted at the December Plenum of the Central Executive Committee, at a time when there did not exist any draft of the forthcoming Comintern letter, ALREADY declared that social reformism is the main danger and that America shows the most comprehensive system of social reformism. The Thesis contains a special chapter, "Fight Against Social Reformism and for a Mass Communist Party" and gives the following analysis:

"The ideology of the trade union bureaucracy and their socialist party co-workers is definitely bourgeois and is an expression of the rankest social reformism. The social basis of this ideology is the world hegemony of American imperialism, the huge amount of superprofits extorted by it from all sections of the world, the broad stratum of labor aristocracy which still enjoys its privileges. American social reformism with its manifold schemes of class collaboration is today the model of all imperialists the world over and of their social democratic lackeys who try to pattern them in order to paralyze the class struggle. The ideology and organization of social reformism is the most dangerous obstacle to the development of a mass Communist Party. We must fight it ruthlessly in order to hasten the development of a mass Communist Party in the United States. It is necessary to destroy the ideological base of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy and their socialist partners."

The resolution "Mobilize the Party for the Struggle Against the Right Danger and Trotskyism" (adopted by the December Plenum of the Central Committee) links up social reformism and the Right Danger in our Party in the following way:

"The United States of America has today the biggest, most corrupt labor aristocracy, the most comprehensive system of social reformism, which serves as the model for the poisonous 'Americanization' of the labor movement of the whole world, which creates an atmosphere of class collaboration, labor-jingoism, and pacifist propaganda round the Communist Party. The lack of resistance to the influence of the labor aristocracy, of social reformism, labor-jingoism and pacifism constitutes the Right danger in the Workers (Communist) Party of America today."

Comrade Foster is obviously not dealing with facts when he puts forward the accusation that the Central Committee did not characterize social reformism as the main enemy which must be fought tooth and nail by the whole Party,—but he is excited and tries confusedly to find "accomplices" to share with him the blame for the crime of underestimation of social reformism. But the whole Party membership knows the facts. It was not the Central Committee of our Party which had to wait for a draft of the forthcoming Comintern letter in order to clarify its position towards social reformism. The December Plenum in its theses and resolutions gave a clear analysis of the nature and significance of social reformism in the United States:

FIRST: The social basis of the ideology of social reformism is imperialism and the world hegemony of American imperialism, the huge amount of super-profits extorted by it from all sections of the world, the broad stratum of labor aristocracy.

SECOND: Instead of putting forward the erroneous theory of Foster about the decline of social reformism, the Central Committee stated that America has today the most comprehensive system of social reformism, which serves as the model for the poisonous Americanization of the labor movement of the whole world.

THIRD: The Central Committee saw clearly that social reformism is the most dangerous obstacle to the development of a mass Communist Party.

FOURTH: The Central Executive Committee has clearly shown the connection between reformism in the external labor movement with the Right danger within the Party, stating that a lack of resistance to the influence of the labor aristocracy of social reformism, labor jingoism and pacifism constitutes the Right danger in the Party today.

The issue of social reformism is not one among issues facing the Party today. The understanding of the true nature of social reformism, the correct estimation of the strength of the social reformist influence of the American Federation of Labor, the adequate evaluation of the influence of social reformism on the huge masses of the working class, is the central question for the Communist Party today.

Comrade Bittelman and his Fosterless group are correct when they state that the basically erroneous theory of Foster about the decline of social reformism constitutes a line **"which affects not only our trade union work but also every phase of Party activity." Foster, who has a basically wrong line regarding the role of social reformism and the struggle against it, cannot but have incorrect policies not only on the whole field of trade union work but on every important question of any phase of the general activities of our Party.**

Without a correct understanding of the role of social reformism in the period of imperialism, one cannot understand the role and function of the Communist International, which was born in the struggle against social reformism. One cannot understand the role and greatness of Lenin, who considered as the first mission of his life, the uncompromising, relentless fight againt opportunism and social reformism. One cannot understand the nature and role of the Right danger, which is today the main danger facing the Comintern and the struggle against it, because the Right is but the influence of social reformism upon the Party.

The "chief error" of Comrade Foster is the underestimation of social reformism, as was stated already by the December Plenum of the Central Committee, declaring correctly that the whole platform of the Foster-Bittelman Opposition "leads to an underestimation of the power and influence of the labor aristocracy on the American working class, and . . . tends to prevent the fight against the influence of social reformism which is still the dominant ideology of the American labor movement.

FOSTER'S ORIENTATION TOWARDS THE SKILLED WORKERS

Comrade Foster has lost the confidence of his own group, after having long ago lost almost all of his followers in the Party. First he wanted to be a "practical" mass leader but isolated himself from the masses. Later he ventured into the fields of theory but lost his bearings completely.

He started out in the recent discussion with his theory of the decline in the importance of social reformism, but then he admitted his "chief error" (which he should have called his complete error)—but all in vain, for he winds up his confession of sins with a return to his first love, the orientation toward the skilled labor aristocracy. Comrade Foster's last article entitled "The Wrong Theories of Comrades Pepper and Bittelman" affords an instructive comparison between Comrade Foster's amazingly open opportunist orientation toward the skilled workers and their A. F. of L. traditions, and, on the other hand Bittelman's sectarian opportunism which he now criticizes in this "greatest Marxian in America." Comrade Foster writes:

"Comrade Bittelman's theory also tends TOO MECHANICALLY AND TOO COMPLETELY TO SEPARATE THE UNSKILLED IN THE NATIONAL UNION CENTERS. We are now entering upon a prolonged period of dual unionism. The new revolutionary center, the TUEL, will be based upon the masses of semi-skilled and unskilled, and the old unions are based upon the labor aristocracy. BUT THIS DOES NOT IMPLY THAT THE DIVISION OF THE SKILLED AND UNSKILLED BETWEEN THE TWO CENTERS IS EXACT OR THAT WE SHALL ACQUIESCE IN IT. Such ideas lead straight to the abandonment of the old unions to Green and company. We must realize that there will be war to the knife between the two centers for the control of the masses. THE MAJOR TASK of the TUEL, likewise our Party, will be to organize the unorganized masses of unskilled and semi-skilled; but IT WILL ALSO FIGHT TO WIN AWAY THE SKILLED AND OTHER WORKERS AFFILIATED TO THE A. F. OF L. UNIONS. On the other hand, the A. F. of L. will fight not only to control the skilled workers, but also to defeat our efforts to organize the unskilled and to bring these under its own treacherous influence. Failure to see this OVERLAPPING STRUGGLE means not to understand the strike-breaking role of the A. F. of L., it leads to quitting the old unions." (Our emphasis.)

Comrade Foster's use of the term "dual unionism" in this instance cannot be merely careless use of language. In it there are evidence of two characteristic errors of Comrade Foster: first his failure to see that the outright strike-breaking role of the bureaucratic organizations fighting the new unions does not permit the conception of parallel roles—as "dual" organizations competing in the same field of organizing the unorganized. Comrade Foster has never yet been able to see the role of the trade union bureaucracy as unqualifiedly that of agents of the bourgeoisie, as shown by his frequent desire to base his criticism of the bureaucracy upon its supposed failure to fight, or inactivity. Second, Comrade Foster fails to see the enormous and absolute importance and supremacy of the work of organizing the unorganized (as shown long ago in his condemnation of the Party's organization of the Passaic workers over the heads of the A. F. of L. as "dual unionism").

It is a chronic failing of Comrade Foster when he here denies the division between the skilled and unskilled strata of the working class. In other words he rejects Lenin's analysis of the crystallization of a labor aristocracy as an inevitable development in the period of imperialism. He admits that the major taks of the new unions and of our Party will be to organize the unskilled and semi-skilled workers, but at the same time he betrays his chronic tendency, now developed to a whole policy of basing the entire tactics of the Communist Party and the Left wing upon the hope of winning away the skilled workers during this period from the A. F. of L. This policy, as suggested by Comrade Foster, carries great significance. **It shows that Foster does not see any basic difference between the function of the old trade union center, the A. F. of L., and the new trade union center, the TUEL.**

According to Comrade Foster it appears as a matter of emphasis. The A. F. of L. lays more emphasis upon the skilled workers, whereas the new trade union center will lay more emphasis upon the unskilled workers—and this seems to be conceived as a difference in the degree of usefulness to the working class on the part of the one and the other trade union center.

Stretching beyond any reasonable sense the relatively small aspect that we will work among the unions of the highest skilled workers, Comrade Foster derives the justification for fighting against the orientation of the whole line of the Party and of the Left wing toward the struggle to win the masses of the unskilled workers in industry. Certainly there is no part of the American labor movement—not even the unions of the most skilled in the A. F. of L.—where the Left wing struggle will not be carried on to the extreme of our capacity, auxiliary to the Party's main task of organizing the unorganized, the basic, decisive section of the working class. But there is no doubt that Comrade Foster's extreme solicitude in this case means that he utterly fails to see the imperialist phenomenon of the splitting of the working class, and that therefore he conceives of the social basis of both the old trade union center, the A. F. of L. and the new trade union center, the TUEL, as being essentially the same.

There can be no doubt that this is the most dangerous opportunist conception expressed in the course of the whole pre-convention discussion. Comrade Foster reveals in this statement an out-and-out opportunist conception which dangerously blurs the dividing line between Communism and social democracy.

It is quite within the logic of the situation that Comrade Foster is compelled to shout very loudly at the present time that the Central Committee of our Party is opportunist. This last article of Comrade Foster reveals clearly that when he fails to see that social reformism constitutes the greatest danger to the working class, and its reflection in the Right danger within the Party the greatest danger to the Party itself, Comrade Foster is himself taking the position of a Right opportunist. Because social reformism is so similar to his own ideology, because there is so much kinship between the ideology spread by the leadership of the A. F. of L. and the conceptions of Comrade Foster—precisely for this reason Comrade Foster is unable to see the danger of social reformism and evolves a whole "theory" of the "decline" of social reformism.

The sharp contrast between the correct Communist conception of the Central Committee and Comrade Foster's dangerous, half-social democratic, out-and-out opportunist conception, is shown by the following formulation of the thesis of the December Plenum of our Party Central Committee:

"The decisive orientation of the Party must be AWAY FROM THE LABOR ARISTOCRACY AND TOWARDS THE REAL PROLETARIAN MASSES . . . The face of the Party must be sharply turned in the direction of the organization of the unorganized, to building new unions in the heavy industries, among the real proletarian millions of the UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS AND NEGRO MASSES."

During the course of the whole Party fight in the last six years, Comrade Foster labored under the burden of this opportunist conception of orientation towards the skilled elements of the working class. There was a time, in 1922, when Foster, as a newly converted Communist, maintained the illusion that thru the amalgamation movement and an unprincipled struggle for office in the old unions, we will be able to conquer the A. F. of L. with its entire machine, that it will be enough if we will oust from office a thin upper layer of the corrupt bureaucracy.

There was a time when Comrade Foster maintained the illusion that the American Federation of Labor may take the initiative in forming a labor party. In his 1923, November Thesis, he, together with Bittelman, Cannon and Lore put forward the policy that we shall take the initiative in the formation of a labor party only if the American Federation of Labor will not organize a labor party in the meantime.

It was not an accident that Comrade Foster denounced the present leadership of the Party (then a Minority at the 1923 Party Convention) that we were followers of a policy of dual unionism because we suggested the organization of the unorganized not only as a policy introduced in the American Federation of Labor unions, but

(Continued on Page Five)

Bloomingdale Co. Guilty of Murder, Roasting Worker to Death, Correspondent Says

INCINERATOR'S ARCHES LOOSE BY CO. NEGLECT

Union Men Fired for Activities

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The other day three workers in the engine room of the warehouse of Bloomingdale's—the millionaire department store—were discharged in Long Island City for union activities, because they took the lead in getting the other workers to demand a decent living wage. The warehouse is located at 25 Hunters Point Ave., Long Island City.

The wages paid in the engine rooms of the Bloomingdale warehouse are $40 a week for engineers, $30 a week for firemen, $34 for handymen, but in the Bloomingdale store in New York City the wages are $42 for the engineers and $35 for the firemen. The workers in the warehouse were seeking the same level of wages, at least, as the store was paying. The men were getting up a petition for better wages. In describing conditions in the warehouse in Long Island City, I must tell of an incident that happened last August.

Due to the wish of this millionaire firm to save a few dollars, Joseph Taylor, a fireman in the warehouse engine room was roasted to death last August when he fell into the incinerator. This incinerator was in awful condition. Both of the arches were loose and Taylor fell into the fire and was roasted to death, due to the negligence of the company, for I had pointed out to the chief engineer a week before that the incinerator was in this condition. A little while before this one of the arches had fallen, when I was on it, and I stepped off just in time, or I would have been burned to death. When I told the engineer of the condition, he told me to fix it a little, but I refused, for the company should have gotten a new arch instead of merely making a makeshift repair or tying up the loose arch. If I had made this makeshift repair, and something happened, as it did when Taylor fell into the fire, I would have been made the goat and would have been sent to jail, for I am a licensed engineer. The chief engineer had a handyman tie up the loose arch, and the result was that the fireman, Taylor, was burnt to death a week later. Thus, I say,the Bloomingdale company is guilty of murder.

Here is something to remember. Not a line of this accident appeared in any of the capitalist papers, for the Bloomingdale millions hushed the matter up. The Bloomingdale company gives thousands of dollars in advertisements to the capitalist papers, so they are willing to hush such accidents up.

I told the "investigator" from the insurance company the facts of the accident, and said I was willing to appear as a witness any time, but, of course, the insurance company hushed it up.

Thus the Bloomingdale company, whose department store is patronized by union men, discriminates against union men, and discharges workers for union activities.

ONE UNION FOR BUILDING SERVICE AND POWER WORKERS IS NEEDED

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The bosses throughout the city are making a drive to reduce the wages and hours of power plant and building service workers. The six-day week jobs are being changed to seven-day week jobs. Many jobs are being reduced to low pressure and between the steam service and the Edison Company the engineering profession is becoming more miserable every day.

The men working in this industry are almost all unorganized. In loft, office building, factories, laundries, hospitals or power plants the open shop is prevalent, with conditions worse than in any other industry. While other workers are fighting for the 5-day, 40-hour week, thousands of maintenance workers have to work 7 days a week and 12 hours a day.

Three Jobs For One Man.

A worker in a loft building, who runs an elevator for passengers and freight combined, has a boiler to tend to. He has to be on the job one hour before anybody enters the building, in order to get up steam and have the building warm before the tenants arrive, and has to bank his fires and close up the place after everybody has left, besides running an elevator all day. The wages for this exhaustive work average from $22 to $35 per week.

In the launderies the engineers and firemen work from 70 to 80 hours a week, with wages for engineers from $40 to $50 and firemen from $30 to $35 per week.

84-Hour Week.

In the hotels, wages and conditions vary. They cannot be accurately estimated, as the small hotels work their men 12 hours a day and 7 days a week. Some hotels pay by the month, others by the week.

The high-speed elevator operators in office buildings have wages ranging from $22 to $27 per week, but in small office buildings they pay $15 to $18 per week.

Th apartment house workers are worse off yet. Their wages are very low. They depend on tips, eat the food left over by the tenants, make use of old shoes and clothes and collect bottles, paper and junk to sell. These workers quit their jobs quite often, because of unbearable conditions.

One could go on reciting case after case, but time and space is limited.

A. F. of L. Fakers Ignore Them.

The American Federation of Labor fakers have done and will do nothing to organize these terribly exploited workers to improve their conditions and wages. The Amalgamated Power Plant and Building Service Workers Union is carrying on a campaign to organize all workers in the production and application of light, heat, power and service to buildings, apartments, hotels and factories. All engineers, superintendents, firemen, oilers, handymen, elevator operators, mechanics and all other building service and power plant workers must be organized into one union in order to force decent standards, wages and hours from the bosses.

Meetings of the Amalgamated Power Plant and Building Service Workers Union are held every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City. All workers are invited to attend the meetings of our union and join in order to abolish the unbearable conditions in our trade.

LAY OFF FOR WORKERS IN POTTSTOWN, PA

Replace McClintic Co. Men With Women

(By a Worker Correspondent)

POTTSTOWN, Pa (By Mail).—Workers at the Spicer Manufacturing Company and McClintic-Marshall plants in Potstown were shown what Hoover "prosperity" means for the workers when conditions were lowered by these firms.

At the former plant half of the men engaged in the manufacture of universal joints and automobile parts have been laid off and their places taken by women. At the McClintic-Marshall structural iron works extra pay and a supper allowance when the workers are forced to slave overtime have been abolished.

Some of the women who have been hired at the Spicer plant are the wives of the men who were laid off for they had to go to work when their husbands were jobless a long time.

When McClintic-Marshall discontinued the supper allowance of 75 cents an hour and $1.25 night bonus for overtime, which was poor enough pay for overtime, the men struck. The bosses then fired 200 men many of them having worked there for years and years. A number of these discharged men were later rehired at reduced wages. The wages were reduced from 80 cents an hour to 30 and 35 cents an hour, less than half of the pay than before the wage cut.

The treasurer of this McClintic-Marshall Co. is Henry Mellon, republican leader and of the Andy Mellon family.

J. A. D.

The petit-bourgeois, "gone mad" from the horrors of capitalism, is a social phenomenon which, like anarchism, is characteristic of all capitalist countries.—V. I. Lenin ("Left" Communism).

The New "Progressives" in the American Federation of Labor

By EARL BROWDER.

The "new progressives" have set themselves to convince the workers that it is possible to find a middle course between the reaction of the A. F. of L. leadership on the one hand, and the revolutionary unionism of the left wing on the other hand. Their position is not inaptly described by their own principal spokesman, A. J. Muste, as "an uncomfortable seat in the middle of the fence, spending most of their time perhaps in protesting to the Communists that they were not A. F. of L.ers and to the A. F. of L. that they were not Communists." This seat on the middle of the fence is, however, only a verbal position, designed to deceive the masses. Actually in every struggle they have been, and will continue to be, on the side of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, on the side of class collaboration, which means on the side of the capitalist class. They will continue in the future, as they have in the past, to fight against the left wing to the last ditch. ("We fought them to the last ditch," boasts James Oneal, in New Leader, Feb. 2, while pleading for a little, just a very little, tolerance for his group from Woll, Green & Co.)

The words we addressed in 1924 to the workers of America regarding these "middle of the road progressives," as they like to call themselves, hold true today with added emphasis. At that time we said:

"Struggle between the official oligarchy at the head of the A. F. of L. and the militant section of the membership is becoming more bitter, not because anyone has decreed that it be so, but because the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class is becoming more intense. The inner-union struggle is a primary fact in the class struggle, because the workers find it impossible to attack the employing class while the union bureaucracy stands in the way. Because the official oligarchy protects capitalism against the workers, therefore the class struggle inevitably finds its first expression in struggle against this union officialdom and its treachery."

Today we must add to that information, that struggle against the reactionary A. F. of L. leadership and its social-reformist policy, requires an equally determined struggle against the illusions of the fake progressives with their semi-left, semi-socialist phrases and their treacherous activities. We must add, that the working class must break sharply with all the old theories of "trade union legality" which called for surrender to the old officials whenever the struggle became acute, in order to prevent the officials from splitting the union. Today the workers must be prepared for the actual organization of revolutionary trade unions separate from and fighting against the class-collaborationist, social-reformist A. F. of L., organizationally and politically.

More than four years ago we said:

"The superficial observer of events in the labor movement judges that the labor movement is becoming more and more reactionary, that the masses are being brought under the control of capitalism more and more completely than ever before. Such a judgment is mistaken indeed, for the very opposite is true. The basic reason for this concerted swing to the right of the officialdom, for this studied and systematic co-operation with all the varying forces and institutions of capitalism, is the fact that the masses are swinging to the left, are being disillusioned, are becoming radicalized. The reactionary officialdom cannot go along with the broad, sweeping radicalization of the masses, without making a clean break with their peaceful past. They are either corrupt agents of capitalism, or are timid bureaucrats seeking nothing but a peaceful office life with a secure salary. In either case, their reaction toward the seething rank and file unrest is one of fear, and retreat to the protecting arms of the masters, the capitalist employers.

"Let the rank and file workers make no mistake about this—there is no middle of the road course between the demoralizing, disruptive, disastrous policies of collaboration with the capitalist class, on the one hand, and the path of revolutionary class struggle on the other.

"Our movement has had experience with the timid progressives, who, in words, are loudly against the reactionary leaders, but who, when a decisive moment arrives, turn and run."—Or, as we now know, turn and join the bureaucracy and fight against the left wing. . . . "In reality such progressives are camouflaged followers and servants of the most reactionary officialdom. Progress towards greater power for the working class can never come from such people. But their role is the inevitable one for all who seek a half-way course. The issue is between the revolutionary class struggle or reactionary class-collaboration. Every worker must make his choice."

We understand more fully today than four years ago, the treacherous role of the "progressives," as the bearers of social-reformism even into the ranks of the left wing workers themselves. We will no longer waste our energies and time in disastrous attempts to work with these fake progressives. We will never again become involved in such treacheries as the ending of the Passaic strike, where we (shameful page in our own history) made use of the "progressives" to lead the new union into the A. F. of L., there to be cut to pieces and destroyed. We will never again put forward such a "progressive" as Brophy as leader for the tens of thousands of revolutionary miners, who have nothing but contempt for such spineless quitters. We are entering upon a new course, blazed out by the creative energies of the working masses who jolted the organized left wing sharply when it itself hesitated—the course of independent struggle, independent leadership, independent organization, inside and outside of the existing trade unions, for the building of new trade unions especially of the unskilled and semi-skilled in the basic industries, for the creation of a new national center for revolutionary trade unionism, and a relentless struggle against all forms of class-collaboration, of social-reformism, of surrender to the capitalist class. The working class is entering upon a new period of sharp mass struggles. It must arm itself with new and modern weapons, in policies, in leadership, and in organization.

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The last installment of this article by Earl Browder, to be printed in tomorrow's issue, will take up the struggle for revolutionary leadership, and the perspectives for the future.

DODGE STRIKERS TIE UP PLANT IN FIGHT ON SLASH

Lack Union, So Fall Prey to Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT (By Mail).—Workers all over three departments at the Dodge plant struck work Tuesday, Jan. 8, when they found that their wages had been cut, unknown to them. Trimmers in Dept. 68 quit work for two hours in the morning, while the sanders struck in the afternoon. The girls went home as a result of the ruthless wage cutting of the Chrysler Corporation, which owns Dodge. The trimmers were promised by Boss Carter that if they went back to work the matter would be patched up. They went back to work, but decided to quit again Thursday morning, in order to make sure that their demands would be complied with. The workers in these departments are working for they don't know what.

About three weeks previously a vague notice had been given that pay would be based on day rates and bonuses. No mention of either what were the day rates or the percentage of the bonus was made. One trimmer, who had worked 52 hours in the whole two weeks, got $29 for his pains, or 55 cents an hour; a trucker, who had formerly been paid 57½ cents an hour, was given $19 for 52½ hours' work, or 36 cents an hour.

These are not exceptional cases, but are typical of what the workers on these body lines get for their two weeks' work.

On Thursday morning the trimmers again tied up the line, this time being actively assisted by over 300 workers on various other jobs. The workers presented a united front all along the line and when Superintendent McKee came down he faced a united group, all of whom had downed tools at the word of strike. He was furious and strode up and down, threatening the whole department with firing. Finally he shouted: "Every man here who isn't satisfied can get his time and go home. Everybody else get back to work."

The workers hesitated and the line moved—they took up their tools and went back to slavery.

Any worker who reads about 82,000 workers at Ford's begging for work thinks twice about leaving a job which is giving him just enough to starve on. The workers were set back temporarily, but they have gone back with resentment at the glutinous corporation which is wallowing in profits while they starve. The time for union is ready. Strike! If the workers had been organized into a strong auto workers union they would have remained united in this strike and have won it by sticking to the end behind militant leadership. A fighting union is the auto workers' need.

Great Film of Nobile Rescue by "Krassin" at Film Guild

There were a few fascists present at the opening showings of "Krassin" at the New Film Guild Theatre on West Eighth St., but they were a meek lot, and no looked-for excitement occurred.

"Krassin," the feature of the program, was reviewed in the Daily Worker following its preliminary exhibition at Carnegie Hall Wednesday night. This film record is of the greatest Arctic deed yet accomplished, and accomplished by workers from the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic. It depicts the expedition from beginning to end so intimately that any worker forgets that he is on West Eighth St., and is carried with the gallant Krassin crew on the trip to the Arctic. The film, due to its rough and ready character, is of course not nearly so great a technical achievement as "St. Petersburg" and "Potemkin."

The footage of the film has been cut so much that the whole thing lasts little more than an hour. You have to use your imagination a great deal in certain spots, but it's not hard to imagine what has been left out. Enough is shown to warm the cockles of any worker's heart in pride for the courage shown by these sons of the Soviet Union.

The rest of the program is made up of a color picturization of the "Adventures of Baron Munchausen," "A Day With Tolstoy" and a resuscitated Charlie Chaplin one-reeler, "Sunnyside."

The animated color picture of Munchausen's adventures is amusing.

In a "Day With Tolstoy" we are allowed a few glimpses of the home life of the old gent. The well-dressed Tolstoy and his wife with the up-tilted nose offer a great contrast to the ragged peasants around Yasnaya Polyana. We see the old man graciously distributing largesse to the peasants, starving under czarism.

"Sunnyside" is one of the original Charlie Chaplin pictures which does not warrant revival. It is no better than a Mack Sennet comedy of the same era. But yon have to laugh, just the same.

MAYO METHOT

Featured player of Fulton Oursler's comedy, "All the King's Men," now in its fourth week at the Fulton Theatre.

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Report $300,000,000 Merger of 3 Farm Implement Companies

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 25 (U.P.).—The South Bend News Times today said a merger of three large farm implement companies has been completed.

The companies named are the Oliver Chilled Plow Co., of South Bend, the Nichols Shepard Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., and the Hart-Parr Company of Charles City, Iowa, the paper said.

The new concern, according to the News Times, would have resources of $300,000,000 or more, making it a rival of the International Harvester Co.

Jugoslav Dictator to Try to Win Croat Chief

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—King Alexander, who has set up a dictatorship in Jugoslavia with the support of the French and British imperialists, will soon proceed to Zagreb, Croatian capital, for a lengthy stay, it was reported here.

It is believed that the royal dictator will attempt to offer the leaders of the Croatian Peasant Party some inducement for their full-hearted allegiance to the dictatorship.

'Socialists' Would Save Austrian Fascists from Workers They Attacked

VIENNA, (By Mail).—The excitement and indignation amongst the workers in industrial lower Austria at the fascist attack upon the Workers Home in Glognitz is still high. In the Hart mine near Glowitz the workers have gone on strike in order to force the owners to dismiss a number of fascist employees who are known to have taken part in the attack on the workers.

The social-democratic leaders are doing their best to calm down the workers. In the industrial districts a number of conferences are taking place and being addressed by Karl Renner as the representative of the Central Committee of the Austrian Social Democratic Party. Renner is pleading for discipline and subordination to the instructions of the Central Committee.

Communist Slogans.

The fascist press abuses the social-democracy and declares that it will taste more of the same medicine in the near future.

The Communist Party of Austria has appealed for demonstrations in Vienna and in the industrial districts of Lower Austria, and demands that the workers see to it that in the future every public meeting and demonstration of the fascists is broken up as has been done on a number of occasions in Vienna by the workers under the leadership of the Communist Party.

The "Rote Fahne" (The "Red Flag," the official organ of the Austrian Communist Party) publishes the following slogans for the workers in the struggle against fascism: Mass action by the workers in the industrial districts, strikes, demonstrations in the factories, the formation of anti-fascist defence committees, and the arming of the workers.

TRAIN DISPATCHERS WIN INCREASE.

TORONTO, (By Mail).—Organized train dispatchers on the Canadian National Railways have won an increase of $12.50 a month on lines east, and $10 a month on lines west, bringing the wages to $257.50 and $260 a month respectively.

SHOEMAKERS STRIKE.

MARLBORO, Mass., (By Mail).—The 20 shoemakers of the Madison Shoe Co. here have gone on strike for higher wages.

Chicago Censors Forbid Film of Heroic Miners' Struggle

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Chicago may not see the feature picture, produced by the Workers' International Relief, showing the heroic struggle of the Pennsylvania and Ohio miners. The censorship board considers that the picture is "prejudicial to a class of citizens, setting them open to scorn and ridicule; incites to riot, telling the audience to break the laws of our country."

The whole scene showing the group of miners' children waylaying a scab and beating him up with fists, sticks and stones is taboo. Such conduct on the part of American children is scandalous, says the censors. "They are committing a lawless dead, that 'worker' (sic) had a perfect right to work and the children should be punished for beating a faithful workers and the parents should be punished for permitting them to participate in this manner, giving vent to their prejudices and hate."

Policemen, coal and iron police are merely carrying out their sworn duties when they beat up, trample upon and kill striking workers. That they do this is "pitiful" according to the censors, but the workers of Chicago must not know it or see it. The district W. I. R. secretary explained that these were true happenings to which censors replied, "Yes, yes, it is awful, but you know we cannot afford to show the officers of the law in this light."

The local Workers' International Relief intends to fight for the right of workers to see this picture of their struggles despite the efforts of the censorship board to shield the brutality of the ruling class and its agents.

Vaudeville Theatres

PALACE.

The Duncan Sisters, James Barton, Rudy Valle, Watson Jr., Big "Bill" Blomberg's Alaskans, Weston and Lyons, Danny Small and "The Creole Belle and Christianson's Horses.

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Statement of Central Committee on Opposition

(Continued from Page Three)

as a concrete task of the Communist Party itself, demanding that the Party itself shall take the initiative in organizing the basic industries. It was not an accident that Foster and his group put forward the charge against the present leadership of having a policy of an orientation away from the A. F. of L. and towards the farmers. It was precisely because the present leadership pointed out the limitations of our struggle within the A. F. of L. and demanded an orientation towards—not the farmers, but the unorganized millions of industrial workers.

It is only the continuance of Comrade Foster's whole conception in the past, his failure to see the basic phenomenon of the imperialist epoch, the split within the working class, when he states in his present articles that the division between the skilled and unskilled is not "exact" and that "we shall not acquiesce in it." When he speaks of an "overlapping struggle" between the A. F. of L. and the TUEL, it appears at first glance as though Comrade Foster were very properly taking exception to a Bittelmanesque habit of the Opposition of mechanical syllogistic reasoning by which Comrade Bittelman so often leads to conclusions of sterile inaction. But a closer examination shows that Comrade Foster's words here mean something else—that it is another example of the basic and disastrous error—the opportunist error of failing to see that the formation of the labor aristocracy and its alliance with the bourgeoisie, that the merging of the organizations of social reformism and capitalism are as much innate tendencies of imperialism as are trustification or imperialist war. Comrade Foster thinks that when we work within the A. F. of L. (and in the unions of the labor aristocracy inside of the A. F. of L.) that we do this because we base our policy upon the theory that the labor aristocracy will be among the first to struggle for Communism. Of course this is erroneous. We work in the A. F. of L. in spite of the fact that the A. F. of L. today is in the main the organization of the labor aristocracy, and we do so with the purpose of winning over the unskilled elements who still are inside of the A. F. of L., and especially to destroy the influence of the A. F. of L. upon the millions of unskilled, unorganized workers by exposing its treacherous nature through the work of the militant Left wing. We struggle to win all sections of the working class, including also the skilled workers, but with no illusions that the skilled labor aristocracy can become the basis for a struggle against capitalism; and the whole orientation of the Party is toward the great mass of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in industry—the real proletariat. Therefore it is entirely incorrect to conceive of the struggle between the A. F. of L. as the old center, and the T. U. E. L as the new center, as though this were an "overlapping struggle" for the same social basis between two parallel organizations, having a contest to base themselves upon the same social stratum of the working class. The struggle to win the masses of the American working class is not "an overlapping struggle" of a social reformism and a militant revolutionism having the same social basis, but it is a life and death struggle between capitalism and the forces for the overthrow of capitalism. It is not only a struggle for the control of the masses but also a struggle for or against the rule of the working class or the bourgeoisie.

PARALLEL GROWTH OF REFORMISM AND COMMUNISM.

Comrade Foster tries to prove the erroneous conception that the A. F. of L. and social reformism generally cannot grow any more, that only direct agencies of the bourgeoisie (eliminating the trade union bureaucracy and the Socialist Party), only company unionism can serve to fool and subdue the working class.

But that is not enough. Comrade Foster goes one step further. He still maintains the original theory of the entire Opposition (which theory is now apparently abandoned by Bittelman) that a further growth or re-growth of the A. F. of L. would make the growth and development of new unionism impossible. Comrade Foster says in the February issue of the "Communist":

"With the extension of the old unions, the new unions would have no real base."

He writes:

"The question of the perspective of the A. F. of L. becomes very important because in it is involved the question of WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS A REAL BASE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW INDUSTRIAL UNION MOVEMENT. A clarification of it is especially necessary now in view of the development of incipient theories, notably in the writings and speeches of Comrades Pepper, Lovestone and Weinstone, which foresee a regrowth of the old unions. Thus at the Sixth World Congress of Comintern, Comrade Pepper declared: 'The WORLD HEGEMONY OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM SERVES AS A BASIS FOR THE FURTHER GROWTH OF AMERICAN REFORMISM and creates the possibilities for the further growth of the American Federation of Labor' . . ."

In this incomplete quotation Comrade Foster commits the gross unfairness of omitting to quote the second half of Comrade Pepper's statement at the World Congress which reads:

"On the other hand, the CONTRADICTIONS ARISING FROM THE GROWING POWER OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM, CREATE POSSIBILITIES FOR THE GROWTH OF THE RADICALIZATION OF THE MASSES, for the increase of the Communist mass movement. I want to emphasize it: it is a two-fold process, and it amounts to political blindness to overlook one or the other side of it."

Comrade Foster also fails to mention that not only the comrades he criticizes but also the May Plenum of the Central Committee put forward the analysis that the world hegemony of American capitalism creates the base for the further persistence of reformism and that the contradictions of American capitalism create the possibility for the growth of new unionism and for a mass Communist Party. He fails of course also to mention that the Theses of the Sixth World Congress on the international situation maintains the same perspective about the possibilities of growth of reformism in Europe and America:

"Notwithstanding the growing acuteness of the class struggle, REFORMISM IN THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENTS, REVEALS SYMPTOMS OF VIRILITY AND POLITICAL TENACITY. The general social and economic basis of this fact is the slow rate of development of the crisis of capitalism, in the course of which some of the principal parts comprising the capitalist system are on the upgrade, while others are undergoing a process of relatively slow decline."

Comrade Foster fails to see that the process of stabilization creates an economic basis for social democracy, and, on the other hand, the contradictions of stabilization create a basis for the development of the Communist Party in this and all other countries of capitalism. Therefore Comrade Foster cannot conceive of the fact that there can be a parallel growth of the influence of both the Communists and the social reformists.

The notorious document of the then united Foster-Cannon-Bittelman group, "The Right Danger in the American Party" (the official platform of Trotskyism in the United States against the Party and the Comintern) charged the Central Committee with being a Right wing leadership because it took into consideration the possibilities of a parallel growth of social reformism and of Communist strength. That unfortunate document of the Opposition was written before the Sixth World Congress, but it was maintained after the World Congress, and there is now an "overlapping struggle" of the Trotskyites and the Bittelman Opposition (as well as Foster) for the possession of this platform. Now Bittelman, as the new head of the Opposition, while not disowning the common platform, nevertheless tries to divorce himself (in words only of course) from the erroneous theory last mentioned—but Comrade Bittelman does not do so in a politically honest way. Instead of admitting frankly that he was in error, he tries to deceive the Party with the pretense that he never protested against the possibilities of parallel growth in the influence of reformism. But Foster still sticks to what he proudly calls the "old line"—the genuine line— of the Minority Opposition, which is at variance with the position of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International.

Comrade Foster can conceive of the growth of new class trade unions only if the old reformist unions are completely eliminated from the picture. If it is a fact that "reformism in the European and American labor movements reveals symptoms of virility and political tenacity"—then, according to Foster's theory, there is no possibility for any development of new unionism. This theory leads inevitably to pessimism regarding the future possibility of new unionism in America. American imperialism, although involved in the general crisis of world capitalism, may, on the basis of its world hegemony, be in a position to bribe for a brief period certain sections of the working class, crystallizing a stratum of the labor aristocracy (not the material "bourgeoisification" of the entire working class however). At the same time the growing contradictions of American capitalism are inevitably stirring up mass discontent and creating radicalization among the unskilled masses. Therefore the growth of the organizations of the labor aristocracy and the tenacity of the ideology of social refromism, paralleling the growth of organizations of the unskilled workers, the growth of new unionism, the spreading of class struggle ideology and the growth of a mass Communist movement, is quite possible. Contrary views as maintained by Comrade Foster and until recently by Comrade Bittelman and his group in the Party, lead to pessimism and a skeptical attitude towards new unionism, or to a complete abandonment of the A. F. of L. unions—and in both cases the result is harmful tothe whole trade union policy of our Party. (The Opposition even goes so far as to resist the playing of a prominent role by the new unions in the formation of the new trade union center.)

In actual practice Comrade Foster is making both possible mistakes. The Communist fraction in the T. U. E. L. and the Trade Union Department of our Party, headed by Comrade Foster has been carrying out a policy of a complete negation towards the A. F. of L., a complete abandonment of the work within the old unions, apparently unable to conceive of the possibility of carrying out the Party policy in this respect. It is not an accident but it is a proof of Foster's wrong theories that not a single Party or Left wing delegate was present at the last A. F. of L. convention or at any of the various State Federation of Labor conventions. The Political Committee at its meeting of January 8 was forced to adopt a motion criticizing severely the failure of the Communist fraction in the T. U. E. L. to mobilize sufficiently for a sharp struggle against the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. Despite repeated instructions by the Central Committee, the Communist fraction of the T. U. E. L. failed to take the initiative in influencing the T. U. E. L. to issue a statement analyzing the last convention of the A. F. of L. (the most reactionary in the history of this arch-reactionary organization) and giving an estimate of the present complete merger of the A. F. of L. with the apparatus of American imperialism. Even now, while the entire Party is discussing the Opposition, comrades who are directing the Communist fraction in the T. U. E. L. have overlooked entirely the last meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and failed to expose the anti-working class policies adopted by this session.

The theses of the December Plenum of the Central Committee stated the policy of the Party to be:

"Strengthening and reorganizing the T. U. E. L. to adapt it to its new tasks, to make it able to link up the Left wing movement in the reactionary trade unions with the new militant unions and to lend further coordination to the new union movement itself."

This was written before the last letter of the Profintern to the Party on the question of the organization of a new trade union center. The Central Committee and the District Committees of the Party took up already the problems of the new trade union center and are carrying out the policies as laid down in the Profintern recommendations.

Comrade Foster's whole conception on the question of social reformism is extremely dangerous to the Party's work and to its ideology and the Central Committee is quite sure that it will be decisively rejected by the coming convention and by the membership as a whole.

Another contradiction in Foster's conception is the following: On the one hand he maintains that social reformism is not the main enemy, and on the other hand he speaks about the general nation-wide radicalization of the bulk of the working class of America. This is an absurd position. Radicalization means that the workers are able to a substantial degree to free themselves from the influence of the bourgeois ideology. In such a situation the bourgeoisie, which tries to maintain its hold on the workers, needs more than ever the help of social reformism. If there is any radicalization of the working class at all in America today (and there is unquestionably a very substantial radicalization) then it is absurd to say that social reformism is not the main danger, that the bourgeoisie can rely upon its own openly bourgeois agencies. Foster's conception which negates social reformism as the main danger carries with it the negation of any radicalization of the working class at present.

In any case Comrade Foster's position is a Right wing opportunist position, foreign to the conception of the Central Committee and the Party.

BITTELMAN THE RIGHT SECTARIAN.

Comrade Bittelman, (for whom Comrade Foster so recently declared himself to be but an humble worker in the vineyard) commits mistakes in many respects similar to Comrade Foster's when he undertakes to criticize Foster's errors. Bittelman does not depart sharply enough from the old line of the Opposition which Foster still maintains. Furthermore Comrade Bittelman does not fail to pile up a lot of other kinds of mistakes. Despite their ideological split, Bittelman and Foster are still like complementary colors, supplementing each other.

For Comrade Foster social reformism is in a rapid and full decline and the whole future is crowded with company unionism. Foster sees only bourgeois reformism and fails to see social reformism. Bittelman on the other hand (of course not the Bittelman of the old line but Bittelman of the new line) fails to see bourgeois reformism, he does not take the further development of company unionism into consideration and sees only the A. F. of L. as the sole agency of bourgeois corruption menacing the working class.

Comrade Foster makes a very serious Right error when he mistakes the merging of the A. F. of L. with the apparatus of the big bourgeoisie to be the disappearance of the American Federation of Labor. The Right wing orientation of Comrade Foster is shown clearly when he concludes that this transformation of the American Federation of Labor into a more dangerous source of poisonous social reformism means the extinction of the A. F. of L. as a source of social reformism. The fact that the A. F. of L. merges with the apparatus of the big bourgeoisie does not mean that it is disappearing, becoming extinct.

Comrade Bittelman on the other hand fails to see the very significant merging process going on with the rapid welding of the apparatus of the A. F. of L. and the direct apparatus of the bourgeoisie.

Comrade Foster is fascinated by his so-called discovery of the so-called capitalist efficiency socialism, and refuses to see anything else. Comrade Bittelman on the other hand fails to see the whole complex of bourgeois schemes, welfare plans, efficiency experts and organizations which play a certain role, as correctly estimated in the election platform of our Party.

Comrade Foster sees the A. F. of L. only as an instrument of the bourgeoisie but does not see that the specific feature of the A. F. of L. is its character as an agent of the bourgeoisie within the labor movement under the mask of a labor organization. Comrade Bittelman on the other hand puts forward the one-sided proposal to fight the pacifism of the A. F. of L. and fails completely to see the jingoist policy of this so-called labor organization which is today one of the most important, most active instruments of war preparation of capitalism.

Comrade Foster sees the future for bourgeois reformism as being full of "dynamic possibilities," although at the same time he sees the "decline" of social reformism. Comrade Bittelman on the other hand views the A. F. of L. in a static way, refuses to recognize any changes in the social function of the A. F. of L.

The struggle between Foster and Bittelman is a struggle of one deviation against another deviation. Because of the habitual unprincipledness of all formations of this opposition, and because of the ecclecticism of both, an ideological differences dot not necessarily mean any more in the present than in the past, that the two opposing sides of the Opposition cannot find "unity" for struggle against the Central Committee, against the correct line of the Party and for revision of the decisions of the Sixth World Congress. The struggle within the Opposition is not a struggle of a correct line against a wrong line, but it is the struggle of an opportunist wrong line against a Right sectarian policy. Despite all differences of opinion Bittelman and Foster are one on the basic point—both fail to see the correct analysis of American imperialism and the different social bases of the old and new unions.

Comrade Bittelman's change of front is only mechanical, regardless of political principle, and merely grows out of his attempt to adjust himself more nearly to the Comintern line by changing his front without admitting that he is doing so.

The Right errors of Foster and Bittelman in this all-important question of the estimation of social reformism are not an accident. They are only further proof of the fact that this Opposition has constituted and still constitutes the main source of opportunism in our Party. Insofar as the followers of Foster and the followers of Bittelman have a common goal, but a common enemy—to smash the Central Committee of the Party—the membership may expect that the Opposition "unity" will continue in its "normal" unprincipled fashion.

The Party has already spoken. The Party supports the Central Committee. The Party membership will repudiate Comrade Foster's Right wing opportunism more decisively than ever. The Party membership will do away completely with the Right sectarianism of the Bittelman Opposition.

EMERGENCY FUND

Continued from Page One

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N. Fedorenko, Chicago..... 9.00

Sent in by M. Miroff, Chicago—H. Lotoshynska, 50c; M. Buren, $1; M. Mezynski, 50c; E. Hrynewich, 50c; A. Dycokowski, 50c; V. Choma, 50c; Zeiinka, 50c; Pleck, $1; Hoholl, 25c; Babka, 50c; Filwarkew, kew, $1; M. A. Stolar, $1; Poziwilko, 50c 8.25

Collected by St. Nucleus 1, Chisholm, Minn.—Ed. Nevanen, $3; Henry Kujanpaa, $4 ..... 7.00

Miroslav Lakos, Seattle, Wash. 6.50

Colected by Pete Kiroff, Juneau, Alaska—Frank Seknoff, $1; A. D. Boroff, $1; Pete Kiroff, $2; Ivan Sakoff, $2 ..... 6.00

Workers Party Activities

Night Workers Meet.

The Night Workers Unit, Section 1, will hold an educational meeting 2 p. m. tomorrow, at the Workers Center. Weisbord will talk on "The New Union."

* * *

Section 4 Daily Dance.

Entertainment and dance for the funds of the Daily Worker and Spanish and Negro papers will be given by Section 4, Friday night, March 22, Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 125th St.

* * *

Social, Y. W. L., Williamsburgh.

The Y. W. L., Williamsburgh section, will hold a social Saturday, March 2, Workers Center, 56 Manhattan Ave. Play, songs and poems will be presented. Dance follows.

* * *

"Young Worker" Dance and Entertainment.

A dance and entertainment for the benefit of the "Young Worker" will be given by Upper Bronx Units 1 and 2, Saturday, March 9, Bronx Workers Center, 1330 Wilkins Ave.

* * *

International Branch 1, Section 3, Subsection E.

International branch 1, Section 3, Subsection E has changed its meeting night from Monday to Friday, 8:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

* * *

Spanish Fraction Ball.

A "Ball of the Sandinistas" will be given by the Spanish fraction of the Party, Saturday night, March 16, Lexington Hall, 109-111 E. 116th St. Proceeds to "Vida Obrera," organ of the Spanish Bureau.

* * *

International Women's Day.

International Women's Day will be celebrated at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., 2 p. m., March 17. Mass pageant, showing women's position in the different historic periods, will be a feature of the event. Section Women's Work organizers and secretaries of women's

* * *

Unit 3 F,Subsection 2A.

Uni t3F, Subsection 2A will meet Thursday, 6 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

* * *

Daily Worker Spring Dance, Bath Beach.

Unit 4, Section 7, Bath Beach, will give a Daily Worker dance at 48 Bay 28th St., Saturday evening, March 16.

* * *

Branch 5, Section 5.

Branch 5, Section 5, will meet today 8 p. m., at 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx. The dressmakers' strike will be discussed.

* * *

Shop Nucleus 4.

Shop Nucleus 4 will meet Thursday, 101 W. 27th St., 6:30 p. m.

* * *

Sections 1, 2, 3, Attention!

Members of Section 1 are instructed to report at 60 St. Marks Place, 7 p. m. today. Members of Sections 2 and 3 will report at 101 W. 27th St., 7 p. m. tomorrow.

* * *

Unit SB1, Subsection 2C.

Unit SB 1, Subsection 2C, will meet at 6 p. m. tomorrow, 20 Union Square. 1929 membership books will be issued.

* * *

Unit 2F, SS 3D.

"Politics and Trade Union Work" will be discussed at the meeting of Unit 2F, 6:15 tonight. Comrade Zukowsky will lead.

Fraternal Organizations

International Labor Defense Bazaar.

The annual bazaar of the International Labor Defense, New York district, will take place March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Make donations—contribute articles,—come into the office, 799 Broadway, Room 422, and help us with the preparatory work.

* * *

Freiheit Singing Society.

The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and ball Saturday, March 9, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road. The chorus will participate in the concert program.

* * *

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.

The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 31, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

* * *

Inter-Racial Dance.

An inter-racial dance, for the benefit of the Negro Champion, Daily Worker and the Obrano has been arranged for Friday evening, March 22, at Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 125th St.

* * *

Millinery Theatre Party.

The Millinery Workers Union, 42, has arranged a theatre party for March 20. Fraternal organizations are asked not to arrange conflicting dates for that evening.

* * *

Progressive Group, Local 38, I.L.G.W.

The Progressive Group, Local 38, I. L. G. W., will have a booth at the I. L. D. Bazaar. Members and sympathizers are urged to collect articles. Send to Ida Katz, Bazaar Committee, Unity Cooperative, 1800 7th Ave., City.

* * *

Workers Laboratory Theatre.

The Workers Laboratory Theatre will produce its one act play, "Marching Guns," an episode of the miners' struggle, without charge for any Party unit, trade union or fraternal organization at any affair they arrange. Write Sylvan Pollack, 1409 Ave. J., Brooklyn.

* * *

Needle Trades Workers Dance.

Left wing needle trades workers will attend a concert and ball given by the T. U. E. L. branch of Local 9, Workers Center, March 2. Jazz band.

* * *

Jewish Workers Club.

The Jewish Workers Club of Boro Park has organized a class in the A. B. C. of Communism meeting 8:30 p. m. Tuesday evenings, 1373 43rd St., Brooklyn. Valentine is instructor.

* * *

Want Books For Bazaar.

The Downtown I. L. D. will have a book booth at the I. L. D. Bazaar on March 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Books on all subjects and in all languages are wanted. Bring them to 799 Broadway, Room 422.

Harlem I. L. D.

Karl Reeve will speak on "Labor Struggles and the I. L. D." at the meeting of the Harlem Branch of the I. L. D. today, 8:30 p. m., 143 E. 103rd St.

* * *

Bronx Workers Sport Club.

A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Bronx Workers Sport Club Saturday, March 23, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road.

* * *

Young Workers Social Culture Club Meet.

A membership meeting of the Brooklyn Young Workers' Social Club will be held Friday, 8:30 p. m., 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

* * *

Iron and Bronze Workers Meet.

The Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will meet this evening at 8 p. m., 7 E. 15th St. The International question will be taken up.

* * *

Russian American Building Corp. Lenin.

The Russian American Building Corp. Lenin will meet Feb. 27, 8 p. m., Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. Building trades workers are invited.

* * *

Labor Temple Poets.

The Poetae of Brooklyn, six poets, will recite prize-winning poems at the Labor Temple Poetry Forum, 242 E. 14th St., Anton Romatka, chairman, Thursday, 8:15 p. m.

* * *

Brighton I. L. D., Bill Haywood Br.

The Bill Haywood Branch of the I. L. D. will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., 227 Brighton Beach Ave., Brighton Beach.

* * *

United Council, Central Body, Meets.

The Central Body of the United Council of Working Women will meet Thursday, 8:30 p. m., Room 607.

* * *

Proletcos Membership Meet.

A membership meeting of the Proletcos, (Prolet Cooperative Stores Inc.) will be held at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, Room 404, 8 p. m. Wednesday.

* * *

New Masses Ball.

The Spring Carnival of the New Masses will be held Friday, March 1, at Webster Hall, 11th St. between Third and Fourth Aves.

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ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German speaking workers are welcome.

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON, BRONZE & STRUCTURAL WORKERS UNION meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month, at Rand School, 7 East 15th St., City. Headquarters: 7 East 15th St., City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 9144 and 2194.
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Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

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ROBERT MINOR ..... Editor
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Resist the Wage-Cuts.

(From the Coal Digger)

Miners!

Apparently wild with the victory achieved, with the help of the reactionary John L. Lewis machine, in wrecking the once powerful United Mine Workers of America and smashing the strike of two years duration, the coal companies are now again swinging the heavy fist of oppression and tyranny over the entire mining industry by initiating a widespread program of wage cuts.

With the loss of unionism in the former strike area, the coal companies are now on a rampage, believing there is nothing in their way to putting across their wage cutting program.

Within the past few weeks news has come to us of scores of wage cuts. The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, together with the Pittsburgh Coal Company, leads the new offensive against the mine workers. Evidently it is the policy of the companies to cut wages to the very bone, to degrade the miners as much as they possible can, in their wild stampede for profits at the expense of the miners. Present wages, hours and working conditions in the former strike area, and in the non-union districts generally as compared with the rates previous to the strike, should convince anyone of this.

The new cut will bring the "pick" miners down to 55c per ton. Prior to the strike this was paid for at rate of $1.11 per ton. "Machine coal" will receive anywhere from 45 cents to 52 cents per ton. The old rate was some 78 cents. Day work (per hour) is now paid anywhere from $3.50 to $5.00 per day, as compared with the basic rate of $7.50 prior to the strike. At present there is absolutely no kind of dead-work paid for, unless the boss is kind and takes pity on the miner and gives him a crumb. "Safety" for the miners is a joke. There is much talk throughout the field of the re-introduction of the infamous screen system. The companies are drunk with their victory over the miners, brought about by the misleadership and treachery of the bureaucracy of the United Mine Workers of America.

The policy of the National Miners Union to the wage cutting policy of the operators is to **resist the wage cuts**, build organization among the miners, prepare for a gigantic struggle against the oppressive employers. Miners will get nothing by asking, whimpering, pleading. They must **fight** for what they get, or they will get nothing.

Fight these wage cuts. Organize the National Miners Union in every mining company. Build a barrier of protection against the assaults of the employers. In unity there is strength. In solidarity there is power.

Despite terrorism, persecution, frame-ups, jailings, victimization, etc., the National Miners Union marches forward fulfilling its mission. With the continued support of the miners we will continue to go forward preparing to strike the blow that will kill all efforts to enslave the workers and the miners. Into the National Miners Union! Fight the wage cut. Organize!

Describes Marine Thuggery in Panama Tenants' Strike

By WILLIAM S. FANNING.

After reading Bertram Wolfe's article in criticism of Scott Nearing's views on the "Good-Will" trip of Hoover to Central and South America I wish to briefly state my own ideas on the class forces existing in Central America and South America.

Tenants Strike.

In October, 1925, I happened to be an eye-witness of the "Inquilinos" (tenants) strike in Panama City, Panama, that was put down by the "treat-'em-rough" boys from Forts Clayton and Amador on the Canal Zone at the request of the landlords of the city; these same landlords being of course the government of the Republic of Panama. It was an example of a people who one day could be seen following the image of some saint through the streets to a cathedral and then the next day forgetting all about their religion in order to battle feudal landlords' hirelings through the same streets.

Marine Strikebreakers.

It was three days before the generalissimos of Quarry Heights got the idea to squelch the uprising but in those three days a general strike developed that finally drew in the firemen and the police and saw the landlords running for cover on the Canal Zone. Then General Lassiter issued one of those high-sounding general orders and in came the boys in khaki, iron helmets and gas masks, armed to the teeth, to make the city safe for the landlords. Martial law was declared, sentries were stationed throughout the city and we aristocrats of labor on the Zone warned not to enter the city until Uncle Sam had the situation in hand. The Panamanian puppets were returned to power only after the 33rd Infantry had bayoneted six or seven poor Panamanian peons. I suppose the Irish of the "treat-'em-rough" boys was aroused when the "Inquilinos" started to toss rocks from the roofs onto the tin hats of the doughboys. O, yes! There is a lot of love and "good-will" for the Americanos.

Underneath the crust of feudal landlordism of Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Panama and Nicaragua (and soon, I suppose, Colombia) there is a seething cauldron getting hotter and hotter—the peons and workers of the U. S. A. colonies of the Caribbean in motion. As is almost generally known there is practically no middle class in these countries tending to complicate the seething.

Seasonal Maneuvers.

In connection with Wolfe's statement with reference to the impossibility of permanent military occupation of these countries let me state that the army maneuvers on and about the Canal Zone have never been attempted in the wet season (eight months a year) for fear of stretching the endurance of the troops to the rebelling point. Always in the dry season they pack up their little bundle of military tricks, order the men into the jungle or out over sabanas but even then they dare not overdue—it takes but little to destroy the morale thru days of tropical maneuvering. I can readily see why some of the "Devil-dogs" fighting Sandino have gone over to the "enemy."

Wolfe undoubtedly has the right slant on this Latin American question. There is every reason to be sure that when the proper and particular time comes, that the peons and workers of the Latin American countries will show in spirit and vast numbers that they are on the side of the enemies of American imperialism in the fight to rid their lands of this viper. A sure and appreciable advance has already been made in the right direction, otherwise, why should Panamanians want to throw rocks on tin hats, little love taps, little bits of "good-will."

DRIVERS FIGHT WAGE CUT.

LONDON, (By Mail).—An attempt to cut the wages of 17,000 road transport workers in Lancashire and Cheshire by 2 shillings a week has been met by the drivers with a threat to strike if the cut takes place.

SCHLESINGER, HILLQUIT & CO.—OPEN FOR BUSINESS

By Fred Ellis

Cappellini Again Fights Revolt

By EMIL GARDOS.

Murderous Henchmen of Arch Betrayer Call Him to Anthracite, Give Him Automobile

Rinaldo Cappellini is trying to come back. The famous ex-president of District 1, United Mine Workers of America, whom John L. Lewis threw on the scrap-heap last summer in order to calm the insurgent movements, finds the time opportune to step forward again as a savior of the hard-coal miners.

Supported by his henchmen in the general grievance committee who presented him with a $3,100 Cadillac car and an initial donation of $500 for organization work, he is trying hard to make people forget about five years of misleadership, of gunman rule and betrayals. He is willing to start all over again, like the first time. History repeats itself. A tragedy in 1923, a bad farce in 1929 . . . .

The Anthracite Revolt.

The re-entrance of Cappellini is the latest episode in the struggle of the hard coal miners, who faced with the union-smashing rationalization drive of the coal operators, with the open sell-out of the U. M. W. A. bureaucracy, are forgetting more and more about their formerly privileged position and more ready to fight. The rate of this radicalization process may be uneven in the different sections, as are its manifestations, but it exists just the same. Lack of faith in the U. M. W. A., a revolt against the Lewis machine, refusal to pay dues and assessments, are the prelude of the more open resistance, of strikes called against the will of the officials, of the strengthening of the National Miners' Union inside the decaying, company-unionized U. M. W. A. Feeling that a struggle is to take place in 1930, when the agreement will expire, there is a ferment among the miners. The events in Pittston, this advance post of militancy, the birth-place of the insurgent movements, give us an idea what this storm will be like.

Pittston, with its more than 12,000 miners was the hot-bed of the fight against the corrupt Brennan rule in 1923, which thanks to the mistaken support of the Left wing, swept Cappellini into power. When this faker turned out to be as rotten, if not worse than his predecessor, Pittston was again the center of the revolt against its own favorite son. The murdering of Campbell, Lillis and Reilly by the machine, the frame-up of Bonita, whose hand worked faster than the contractor-gunman Agati's, precipitated the insurgent movement, which lead to the dethronement of Cappellini.

The Betrayal.

Although the Left wing started the struggle for the Scranton rump convention, the leadership of the movement was captured by a group of unprincipled job-seekers, Brennan, Boylan, McGarry and others. After Lewis bought off Boylan, Brennan, Isaacs, etc., and rejected advances of the McGarry crew, these fakers, instead of uniting with the Save-the-Union forces, went ahead with the organization of a separate anthracite union. This splitting move was hailed as a "boom to the community" by the Chamber of Commerce, but the miners rejected it definitely.

As a last effort to save his prestige and to get his price, McGarry called a strike last November at the Pennsylvania collieries, a strike demanded by the miners a long time ago. The militancy of the rank and file and the support of the National Miners' Union could not overcome the treachery of the leaders and the terror of the company and state power and the strike was lost. Since then, hundreds of black-listed miners are out on the streets, Boylan is importing scabs to Pittston and Mayor Gillespie prevents the holding of any meetings which may displease the contractors. Misery and despair in Pittston, a general dissatisfaction in District 1 with the ex-insurgent Boylan, signs of coming struggles, . . . in one word, a stage all set for the re-entrance of Cappellini.

The Danger.

Supported by coal-interests and by his henchmen who lost their jobs, capitalizing the hatred against Boylan, the ex-president comes forward as an innocent victim of John L. Lewis, rewarming the phrases of six years ago. Mass meetings are arranged for him (and not broken up by the mayor) and the Pennsylvania General Greivance Committee endorses Cappellini and votes a subsidy of $500 to carry on the "fight" against the contractor-system. They also bought him an expensive car and in order to have more money for the campaign, the body is levying an assessment of $2 on each miner.

Has Cappellini got a chance to regain his lost power? One newspaper considers him as a Boylan opponent at the next June's election, while the rest (controlled by other interests) hardly find him worth while to mention. Some miners, especially around Pittston, attend his meetings, but the great majority has no confidence in the renegade. The danger is not in Cappellini himself, but in the fake progressive movements, led by him or other individuals which may arise in the future, hand in hand with the sharpening of the struggle. The Left wing following the National Miners' Union must be on the look-out and every attempt of the coal-operators to push forward their own "insurgents" must be cut off in the bud. By carrying on a ruthless struggle at the same time, against the U. M. W. A. bureaucracy and the fake opposition movements, will the National Miners' Union win the leadership of the coming struggles over the hard-coal miners.

Next Battle-Field.

After the heroic fight of the soft-coal miners, the new union must turn its face more and more to the anthracite. The expiration of the five years' agreement, due Aug. 31, 1930, will deliver a death-blow to the efforts of the company-agents to establish good-will and cooperation between the miners and the operators. In spite of the pious wishes of the class-collaboration agencies, the contract of 1926 will not be renewed. Faced with a decline in production (63 million tons in 1928 as against 65.6 in 1927 and 69 in 1926) and with serious competition from soft-coal mined under open-shop conditions, from oil, gas and other substitutes, the holders of the anthracite monopoly, (7 companies controlling 80 per cent of the production) will demand a fundamental reduction of the production costs, tantamount to the elimination of the union.

In doing this, the operators will go around very smoothly, trying to avoid any "disturbance" which may effect the market, as happened in the 1925-26 strike. Instead of using the big stick, there is a slow, but continuous tightening of the screw, a cut here, a "little" violation of the agreement in another section, a gradual elimination of the union-control, badly felt by the miners, but hardly noticed by the U. M. W. A. bureaucracy.

In all these attacks, the Lewis machine is a ready and efficient tool of the operators. Acting as brakes whenever the miners revolt against the rotten conditions, the officials have expressed many a time their earnest desire to maintain the peace and harmony which exists today. The organ of the coal-operators is justified in stating that Lewis, after getting his lesson in the soft-coal "will afford real relief soon in granting improved working conditions, if not an actual cut in wages."

National Miners' Union Must Lead.

Will the miners give in to the united front of the operators, the Lewis machine the press, churches, bankers and other capitalist agencies or will they resist and defeat these sinister efforts by putting up a hard battle against all their enemies? The developments of the last few months, the situation in Pittston, the many outlaw strikes called throughout the tri-district, not even mentioned by the newspapers, a more open resistance to the machine and last, but not least, the existence of the National Miners' Union, and a small but always growing Left wing in the company union are encouraging signs for the future. The coal-operators know this, hence the re-emergence of M. Cappellini and many more Cappellinis as the fight goes on.

The work of the Left wing may not be easy at the present time because of the terror and spy-system of the company-U. M. W. A. forces. But it is just their desperate fight against the militants which shows how shaky their rule is, how it is lacking the support of the masses. The sharpening of the struggle will eliminate the fake, safety-valve progressives and the fight will be fought between the united company-Lewis-government forces on the one hand, and the miners following the National Miners' Union on the other. It is the duty of every class-conscious work to support the National Miners' Union in this struggle.

Homeless Children Find Shelter in Gorki Colony

The Mazim Gorky Colony for Homeless Children, which is located in a former monastery at Rizhovo Station not far from Kharkov, the capital of the Ukraine, has been in existence for eight years.

Within its ancient walls over four hundred homeless orphans, children and youths, find friendly shelter and comfortable lodging and become useful members of society. Former thieves, ruffians, and even bandits and murderers have earned here the honored title of workingmen. Their earnest, painstaking labor has turned the seventy hectares belonging to the institution into a model farm, where sweet "Duchesse" pears and the world-famed "Ukrainka" wheat are grown in winter and magnificent chrysanthemums bloom in autumn, while fat carp are bred in the artificial ponds.

The same hands that formerly wielded the clasp-knife have built barns for the cattle with the stones of ruined monastery walls and have equipped the pride of the colony—a woodworking shop, which is a real factory where hundreds of children fill important orders, such, for instance, as 100,000 wooden cases for the Donetz coal mines.

The children have converted the old church into a club, where extensive educational, cultural and art work is done, as one result of which illiteracy has been entirely eliminated. Over fifty inmates have been sent from the colony school to factory schools, workers' high schools ("rabfacs"), and higher institutions in Kharkov, Odessa, Kiev and other Ukrainian cities. Many children have returned to normal social life from the colony and are successfully working in various factories and enterprises.

The members of the colony are entirely self-sufficient, attending themselves to all their needs. They cook, bake, launder, make their own clothing and shoes, their own wagons and harness, take care of their own electric plant, moving picture and radio apparatus, etc.

The children are divided into brigades, each performing its own specific tasks. For example, the first brigade looks after the electric power plant, the woodworking factory, the blacksmith shop, etc.; the second consists of cooks, bakers, gardeners, stable-boys, etc.

When newcomers arrive, the children established in the colony endeavor to create an atmosphere which will make the recruits feel at home, interested in their work and distract them from any thought of running away. Most of the attempts to run away, do, in fact, occur during the first days. No effort is made to catch the runaways, and no one is held in the colony by force. It is always hoped that if some one runs away, he will come back of his own free will. In most instances this is really the way it turns out.

The colony maintains the closest relations with Maxim Gorky, after whom it has been named. The children and teaching staff are in continual correspondence with Gorky, who is keenly interested in the work and gives advice and counsel not only to the youths, but also to their preceptors.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Haywood In Gun Battle on Denver Streets; The End of A Quiet Election Day; A Scab Kills Fifteen Others

In previous chapters Haywood wrote of his early life as miner, cowboy and homesteader in Utah, Nevada and Idaho; of the years working in the mines and the union until he became secretary of the Western Federation of Miners; of its fight for the eight-hour day in Colorado against the mine owners and martial law declared by Governor Peabody. He is now speaking of the great Cripple Creek strike of 1903. Now go on reading.

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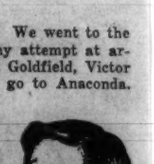
PART XLVI.

EVERYTHING was perfectly quiet in Cripple Creek. We went to the hotel and left our grips, as we did not expect any attempt at arrest in the daytime. We visited the union stores at Goldfield, Victor and Cripple Creek, but for lack of time we did not go to Anaconda. The members of the district union reported that things were going along as well as could be expected. Some of them told amusing stories about the "desecrated flag" poster, and the sensation it had made when it was posted upon the billboards and telegraph poles. Some of the boys had pasted copies of the poster high up on the poles and said that the soldiers who were trying to scratch them off had to hang on like monkeys.



On our return trip we stopped at Colorado City to visit the mill and smelter men. There was a good spirit among them. They all felt certain that the strike against McNeil would be won. We returned to Denver very well satisfied with the outlook in the district.

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THE military authorities and the Citizens' Alliance did not like the turn affairs had taken, and had another convulsion of martial law. At this juncture there was a strange twist in the mentalities of Peabody and Bell, who had but a short time previously appealed to President Roosevelt for Federal soldiers. Now they sent a joint telegram offering to provide two thousand soldiers to help steal the republic of Panama for Roosevelt. Roosevelt, however, pulled off the job without help from Colorado.

The law-and-order element, which always means the silk-stocking people, were extremely busy in the Denver municipal elections. The ladies of Capitol Hill changed their costumes frequently, and each voted several times during the day. They were vying with the activities of Cooney-the-Fox, who was supposed to control the Democratic repeaters under the direction of Billy Green, the boss of Green county, which comprised the barrel-houses and houses of prostitution on Market Street. Even this section of the city had been invaded by the aristocracy of Capitol Hill. Little Billy was handicapped. He couldn't tell the well dressed, painted and powdered dames of Capitol Hill from the regular girls of the red-light district.

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REPORTS from different wards came trickling into the office of the Western Federation, where we were quietly at work on election day. Dan MacDonald, president of the American Labor Union, had just arrived from Butte. He and Moyer were talking about the election, when one of them suggested that we should visit some of the voting booths of the nearby precincts, just to see what was going on. As we started I slipped my 38-caliber Colt into my hip pocket.

From the office we walked along Fifteenth Street to Larrimore, down to Eighteenth, then to Market. We saw some interesting groups, but no unusual activity. Then we made our way back to Fifteenth and Champa Streets, where we went into a saloon through the rear door; all saloons were supposed to be closed on election day. Mac and Moyer had a drink, I took a cigar.

As we were going out, we met a gang of deputy sheriffs, headed by a young man who was a nephew of Felix O'Neill, captain of the Denver police. They all wore badges. Moyer sarcastically remarked:

"Pretty badges!"

O'Neil said sharply: "Don't you like 'em?"

Moyer replied, "Indeed I do; I'd like to have one for my dog."

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HE no sooner said it than one of them struck him squarely between the eyes. The man must have had on brass knuckles. As Moyer fell, his head struck the stone threshold and he lay quivering. The captain's nephew whipped out a big six-shooter, swung at MacDonald and struck him across the forehead, lifting his scalp about three inches. As Mac fell he broke his arm. I knocked the young fellow back and then had the whole bunch to deal with. I had no time to think how desperate was the situation: it was a fight for life. One of them struck me on the head with a gun. I dropped on my knees off the curb of the sidewalk, and drew my revolver. The captain's nephew was rushing up to give me another blow; I shot him three times in quick succession. He staggered back and started to run. I got to my feet and the other deputies ran away pell-mell, O'Neill following them with his gun pointing straight up in the air, and yelling like a Comanche Indian. I could not fire again as the opposite sidewalk was crowded with people. A policeman hurried up; he knew me, as they all did, and said:

"I'll have to take you to the station, Bill."

"Certainly," I replied, and stepped into the patrol wagon when it arrived. Meanwhile the ambulance came and took MacDonald and Moyer to the hospital.

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AT the station I was booked with assault to commit murder, and put in jail, only to be taken out a few minutes later to have my head dressed by the doctor. Young Jim, the captain's nephew, had just been brought in. I was told he had been badly hurt. I asked the doctor to fix him up first, as there was nothing serious the matter with me. My three bullets had hit him in the left arm, permanently crippling it. Two bullets had lodged in the bone, or I probably would have killed him, as his arm seemed to be across his body when I shot him. The surgeon remarked, as he was stitching the scalp wound in my head, that I was fortunate it was no worse. I said:

"I'm sorry I hurt him so badly, but from now on I'll carry a stronger shooting gun."

It was but a few minutes later that Coates and Pettibone came to the jail and I was released. I went home to report to the family these details of a quiet election day. Officially I never heard of the incident afterward.

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THE Citizens' Alliance tried to fasten still another outrage on the Federation. A horrible accident had happened in the Independence mine. It was caused by the carelessness of Frank Gillese, a scab engineer from the Coeur d'Arlenes. He was pulling the shift out of the mine at two-thirty in the morning, and for some unaccountable reason hoisted the cage above the shaft house floor, up into the sheave wheel, pulling the cable loose. The cage started back down the shaft. One man was thrown out on the floor of the shaft house, but fifteen were carried to a terrible death. In the eleven-hundred-foot drop the pressure of air pushed the men off the cage, and they were torn to ribbons on the walls of the shaft. It was twenty-four hours before they had gathered up all the remnants of the bodies.

This, like every other catastrophe that happened in the district, was charged to the Federation, although the Independence mine, like the Vindicator, was surrounded by soldiers, and the engineer was a scab.

The coroner's jury found that the company had neglected the usual precautions—there was no man at the landing to watch against accidents, there were no safety devices, the hoisting engine brakes were out of order and useless. This verdict made it impossible to connect the members of the W.F.M. with this terrible disaster. There was, however, no investigation of the management, which, if the verdict of the jury was true, was guilty of nothing less than murder.

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In the next instalment Haywood writes of the "Red Book" of the mine owners and the "Green Book" of the miners; of how the echo of the Colorado mine war reached the Senate of the United States. Those who wish to get a bound volume of Haywood's book for immediate reading or as a gift to friends, may obtain it free by sending in a yearly subscription, renewal or extension to the Daily Worker. No extra cost, just the regular subscription price.